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STATE OF HAWAII

Department of the Attorney General

CRIME IN HAWAII

1987

CRIME IN HAWAII

1987

A REVIEW OF

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

MAY 1988

FOREWORD

Crime is one of the foremost items of concern to all citizens of Hawaii. Because crime and the fear of crime affects everyone, there exists a need for timely, accurate and reliable reporting on the number and nature of crime. The State of Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to this need.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General currently compiles, analyzes and publishes UCR data. The data obtained through the UCR Program is a set of uniformly defined crime statistics that make possible yearly, inter-agency and national comparisons. Such information on crime in the state and counties of Hawaii help criminal justice agencies in making administrative and operational decisions. It also serves to inform the public on the extent and nature of criminal activity in Hawaii.

Crime in Hawaii 1987, A Review of Uniform Crime Reports, presents UCR data for the calendar year 1987. It shows that reported Crime Index offenses have increased over 1986 levels. This is the second yearly increase in a row.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to Joseph Cravalho, Chief of Police, Maui Police Department; Calvin Fujita, Chief of Police, Kauai Police Department; Douglas G. Gibb, Chief of Police, Honolulu Police Department; Guy Paul, Chief of Police, Hawaii Police Department; and to their respective research staffs for providing the data reported herein; and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation who provided assistance and guidance in the collection of the Uniform Crime Reports. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword i
Introduction 1
Hawaii Crime Summary 6
Crime Index Offenses 7
Crime Clock 41
State Ranking by Crime Rates, 1986 44
Clearances 46
Offense Statistics 47
Arrest Statistics 58
Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions (Part II) 92

LIST OF TABLES

Tables		Page
1	Hawaii Crime Index, 1987	48
2	Crime Index, United States and Hawaii, 1986	49
3A	Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County, 1987	50
3B	Crime Rates by County (Resident Population), 1987	50
3C	Crime Rates by County (Defacto Population), 1987	51
4	Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month, State of Hawaii, 1987	52
5	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County, 1987	53
6	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, State of Hawaii, 1987	54
7	Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense, State of Hawaii, 1987	55
8	Value of Property Stolen – Larceny-Theft Analysis, State of Hawaii, 1987	56
9	Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense, 1987	57
10	Population and Arrests, Distribution by Ethnic Stock, State of Hawaii, 1987	59
11	Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age, State of Hawaii, 1987	60
12	Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested, State of Hawaii, 1987	61
13	Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested, State of Hawaii, 1987	62
14	Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1987	63
15	Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County, 1987	64
16	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1987	66
17	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, City & County of Honolulu, 1987	70
18	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Hawaii County, 1987	72
19	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Maui County, 1987	74
20	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Kauai County, 1987	76
21	Race of Adults Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1987	78
22	Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1987	81
23	Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County, 1987	82
24	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1987	84
25	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, City & County of Honolulu, 1987	86
26	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Hawaii County, 1987	87
27	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Maui County, 1987	88
28	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Kauai County, 1987	89
29	Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1987	90

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), are a long-standing source of information about law enforcement and crime. The UCR arose from a recognized need for a nationwide system of uniform crime statistics. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was designated to serve as the national clearinghouse for data collected under the UCR Program.

The FBI receives information either directly from a local law enforcement agency or from a state-level UCR Program. Local agencies submitting data directly to the FBI receive support and guidance from the national program. State-level programs also receive support and act as intermediaries between the FBI and local agencies. State-level programs were developed to transfer the data collection responsibility from the FBI to a state agency. This helps to streamline operations at the national level.

Operational Criteria

The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is:

to establish, at the state level, the responsibility to collect and report uniform crime data in accordance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The conditions under which a State program is developed and by which it must operate are set by the FBI and is designed to ensure consistency and comparability of data collected by State programs. The conditions are as follows:

(1) The State program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports standards, definitions, and information required. This, of course, does not prohibit the State from collecting other statistical data beyond the national collection.

(2) The State agency must have a proven, effective, mandatory, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

(3) Coverage within the State by a State agency must at least be equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.

(4) The State agency must have adequate field staff assigned to assist local units in record practices and crime reporting procedures.

(5) The State agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tape.

(6) The State must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all statistical data required to the FBI in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports publication deadlines.

(7) The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality.

(8) The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the State where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the State agency.

(9) Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the State with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the State agency.

(10) Should circumstances develop whereby the State agency cannot provide the data required by the national program, the FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the State.

Information Requirements
The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been traditionally oriented toward law enforcement statistics. The basic data elements required by the FBI, when supplemented by additional state oriented items, permit a variety of interesting statistical analyses.

Three categories of statistical reporting are utilized:

1) Reported Offenses
2) Arrest Patterns
3) Offense Characteristics

Reported Offenses
All offenses reported by the UCR program are offenses known to the police. Unreported crimes are difficult to measure and so are not taken into account. Because not all crimes come to the attention of the police, the IACP chose to obtain data on seven offenses. Their selection was based on the seriousness of the crime in terms of nature and/or volume, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported. The seven offenses are collectively known as the Crime Index and serve as a gauge to measure the fluctuations in volume and rate of crime. The crimes selected are the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, arson was added by Congress as the eighth Crime Index offense.

The eight Crime Index offenses together with manslaughter by negligence, make up a group of crimes known as Part I offenses. Part II offenses are all other offenses not included in Part I. Information on Part I offenses include the number of crimes committed, the number cleared by arrest or by exceptional means and the number of persons arrested. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Because there are differences in criminal codes throughout the nation, the UCR Program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance with these definitions without regard for local statutes. This standardization allows the aggregation of state statistics into a national total.

Arrest Patterns
Statistical reports derived from arrest information are presented with other UCR exhibits because they are primarily of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Offense Characteristics
Detailed characteristics are collected for selected offenses. For example, victim age, sex and race are recorded for murder incidents. In addition, elements such as the relationship of the victim to the offender and type of weapon are also collected for murders. Robberies can be broken down by type of weapon, type of robbery and value of property stolen. Monetary losses resulting from other crime index offenses are also collected.

Recent Developments

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, awarded a contract to Abt Associates, Inc., to study the national UCR program. The study was designed as a three-phase effort: Phase I, a study of the original and current systems; Phase II, submission of recommendations for change of the existing system; and Phase III, implementation of the approved changes.

Phase I was completed in the fall of 1984. Phase II was completed in 1985 with the release of a report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program." In the report, Abt Associates made three major recommendations:

1) Implementation of an incident-based or unit record reporting system,
2) Collection of data on two levels, one for large agencies and one for smaller agencies,
3) Implementation of structured quality assurance methods.

Phase III is currently in progress. A consultant was hired to develop new definitions for both Part I and Part II offenses in accordance with the blueprint report and to determine the data elements to be collected. In addition, a pilot program was initiated in South Carolina. This program began producing test data in the revised formats in 1987.

Guidelines for the revised UCR system will be finalized in mid-1988. The FBI will begin accepting data in the new formats in 1990.

Hawaii UCR Program

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center manages the Hawaii UCR program. The Data Center edits the UCR reports received from agencies contributing data, corrects errors, then forwards the reports to the FBI. The Data Center also provides technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies. Currently, there are four police agencies submitting UCR data.

Prior to the Data Center's involvement in the program, the agencies submitted the reports directly to the FBI. With the Data Center's involvement, the FBI has a single point of contact in the state. As such, the Data Center functions as an UCR clearinghouse. The Data Center helps the FBI in distributing program information and in answering possible problems with Hawaii data.

The Data Center is constantly attempting to improve the UCR program in order to provide more meaningful analysis of data. One of the changes made to the program involves the race element. The FBI uses only four race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Recognizing the unique racial breakdown for Hawaii, the Hawaii program has expanded the categories to include: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, Korean, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Other.

Limitations

Hawaii's current program does not collect data on incidents or victim characteristics nor does it differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. This data would be pertinent to any analysis of crime in Hawaii. An incident-based system like the one recommended in the study of the national UCR program, but modified to fit Hawaii's needs, would be a solution.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1987, General Notes

Crime is a continuing public concern. As such, timely and accurate information are necessary to assist criminal justice administrators and other public officials in assessing the problem. UCR data analyzed by the Data Center and published approximately every three months, help in this respect. The annual report, "Crime in Hawaii", is the most comprehensive of the UCR reports.

Arson

Although the property crime of arson is an Index offense, arson data are not included in the Crime Index totals in this publication. This allows comparisons to be made with previous annual reports without having to adjust for arson. Arson is included in the "modified" Crime Index total presented in the summary.

Aggravated Assaults

Aggravated assault is probably the most difficult offense to classify. Because the definition is open to interpretation, large variations may be present between agencies depending upon how the definition was interpreted. There may even be variation between years. Caution should be used when analyzing aggravated assault trends.

Arrests

Caution should also be taken when using arrest statistics. The Honolulu and Kauai County Police Departments recorded their arrest data differently from the UCR program guides. This problem may have existed in previous years. The matter is being examined by the Data Center.

Percent Change Trend Graphs

The percent change graphs in this publication present the percentage change for the years 1984 to 1987, each compared against the base year, 1983.

Population and Other Estimates

The 1987 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the FBI. The state total is the U.S. Bureau of the Census' (BOC) provisional estimate as of July 1, 1987. The population for the counties were obtained by using the state provisional estimate and the 1984 BOC estimates for counties. The rate of growth for the state was applied uniformly to each county in the state.

The de facto population figure for the state, 1,198,800, was obtained from the State Department of Business and Economic Development (DBED). It is a provisional estimate as of July 1, 1987. De facto population figures for the counties were estimated based on the rate of change of the state figure from 1986 to 1987. The rate of change for the state was applied uniformly to each county, and the resulting figures were adjusted to total 1,198,800.

Information on households, motor vehicles and bicycles were also obtained from DBED's State of Hawaii Data Book 1987 (Tables 39, 524, and 543, respectively.)

Population data broken down by race and age in Tables 10 and 11 were taken from the Data Book and are based on the BOC's 1980 census of population. Female population was estimated as 49 percent of the total resident population.

Resident versus De facto Population

Because Hawaii has a large tourist population, many feel that crime rates should be based on de facto population rather than resident. De facto population includes tourist and other visitors. At this time, the Data Center cannot distinguish between crimes committed against visitors versus crimes committed against residents; therefore, it is difficult to measure the true effect crimes committed against visitors has on the overall crime rate. However, because it is known that crimes are committed against visitors, Table 3C was included in this report. Table 3C presents crime rates based on de facto population. Unless specifically mentioned, all other crime rates in this publication are based on resident population.

HAWAII CRIME SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

There were 63,008 Crime Index offenses reported in 1987, excluding arson. This is a 5 percent increase from the 1986 total of 60,230. Increases were noted in most categories, where the greatest were 23 percent in aggravated assault and 20 percent in forcible rape. Decreases occurred in robbery and burglary.

LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Larceny-theft comprises 69 percent of Crime Index offenses. In 1987, a total of 43,678 larceny-thefts was reported to the police, reflecting a 9 percent increase from 1986.

VIOLENT CRIMES

There were 2,851 violent crimes in 1987, a 10 percent increase over the 1986 total of 2,604. The numbers of murders, rapes, and aggravated assaults increased by 2 percent, 20 percent, and 23 percent, respectively. The number of robberies decreased by 6 percent.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes totaled 60,157, an increase of 4 percent over 1986. Larceny-theft made up 73 percent of the property crimes while burglary and motor vehicle theft comprised 21 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Seventy-four percent of the burglaries were residential, of which 58 percent were committed during the day. In comparison, 40 percent of all burglaries of non-residences were committed during the day.

MODIFIED CRIME INDEX TOTAL

When the above Crime Index total, 63,008, was modified to include arson, there was an increase of 5 percent over 1986. Altering the property crime number in this way results in an increase of 4 percent. (Arson itself decreased by 7 percent over 1986.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

The value of property stolen in Hawaii in 1987 amounted to $45,293,524, an increase of 14 percent from the 1986 figure of $39,727,867. The police departments succeeded in recovering 29 percent of the loss, or $13,109,951, an increase from the 25 percent recovery rate in 1986.

TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED

In 1987, there were 54,827 total arrests for non-traffic offenses. Juvenile arrests comprised 29 percent of all arrestees. In 1986, juveniles made up 29 percent of the arrestees.

ARRESTS REPORTED FOR CRIME INDEX

There were 12,415 arrests made for Crime Index offenses in 1987, accounting for 23 percent of all arrests.

NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS

In 1987, there were 3,929 arrests for drug violations as compared with 4,409 in 1986. The majority of these arrests (68 percent) were for possession of marijuana. Eighteen percent of the drug arrests involved juveniles.

GAMBLING ARRESTS

There were 796 arrests made for gambling in 1987, of which 6 percent involved juveniles. In 1986, 11 percent of those arrested for gambling were juveniles.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

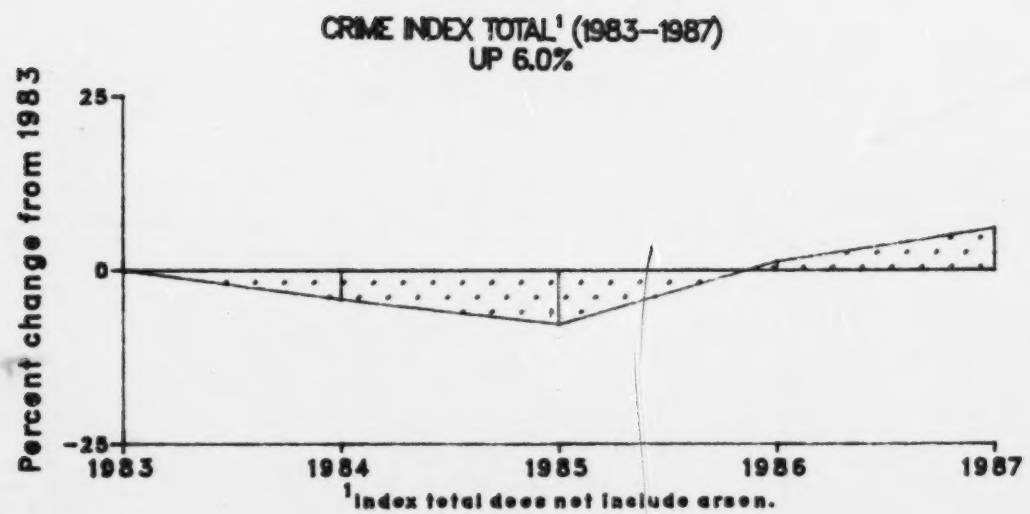
Reported Crime Index offenses rose by 5 percent from 60,230 reported in 1986 to 63,008 in 1987. Violent crimes went up by 10 percent from 2,604 reported in 1986 to 2,851 reported in 1987, and property crime increased by 4 percent.

The rate per 100,000 resident population for Crime Index offenses in 1987 was 5,818. This was a 3 percent increase from the 1986 rate of 5,671. In 1987, Maui's rate was 7,379 per 100,000, and Hawaii County's was 4,329 per 100,000. The rates for Honolulu and Kauai were 5,879 and 5,388, respectively.

The national rate for 1986 was 5,480 per 100,000, and for Western States, the rate was 6,644 per 100,000. (The Western States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii.)

Modified Crime Index Offenses Total

Including arson with the other Crime Index offenses, raised the 1987 Crime Index total by 5 percent although the number of arson offenses had decreased. Including arson changes the total very little since arson comprises only 1 percent of all Crime Index offenses.



Adjusted Crime Rate

The rates per 100,000 presented are based on resident population figures. Resident population is used as a base so that comparisons of the rates may be made with rates in previous reports and with data from other states and the nation.

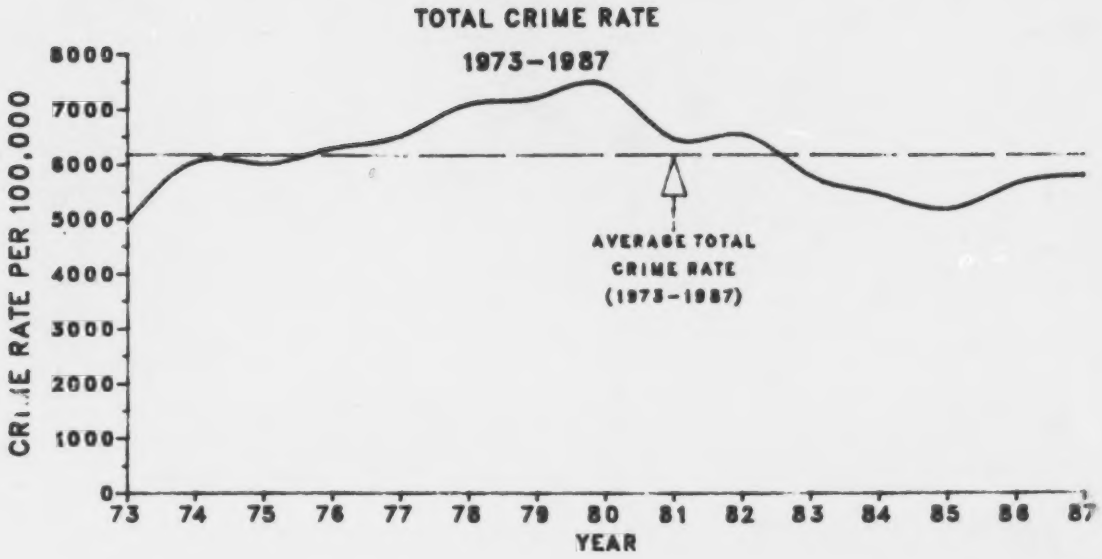
Since Hawaii has a larger visitor population, an adjusted crime rate has also been calculated to account for that group. The table below presents both the unadjusted crime rate (based on resident population) and the adjusted crime rate (based on de facto population) for Crime Index offenses, excluding arson.

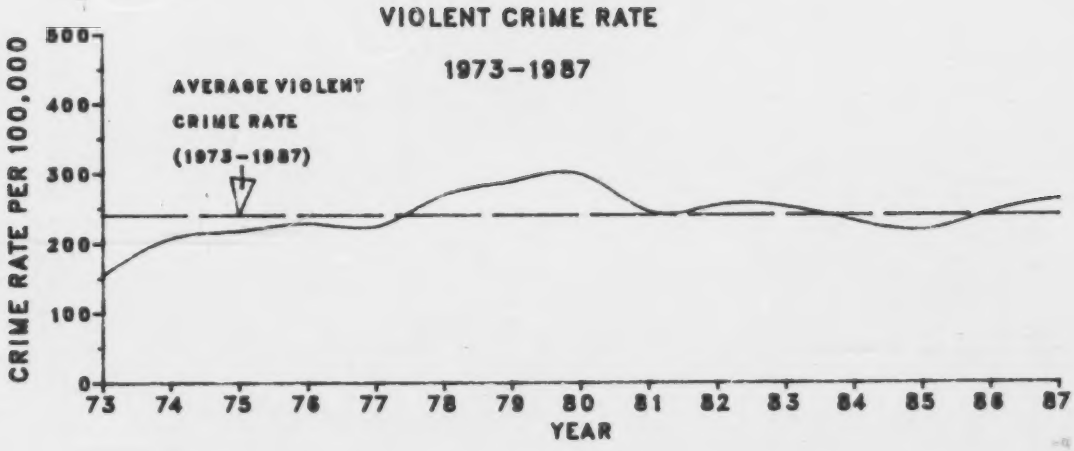
CRIME RATES: UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED
STATE OF HAWAII
1987

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Population base as of July 1, 1987:	1,083,000[a]	1,198,800[b]
Murder	4.8	4.3
Forcible Rape	36.3	32.8
Robbery	98.0	88.5
Aggravated Assault	124.2	112.2
Burglary	1,155.6	1,044.0
Larceny-theft	4,033.1	3,643.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	366.0	330.7
TOTAL	5,817.9	5,255.9

[a] Estimates from the Bureau of the Census provided by the FBI.

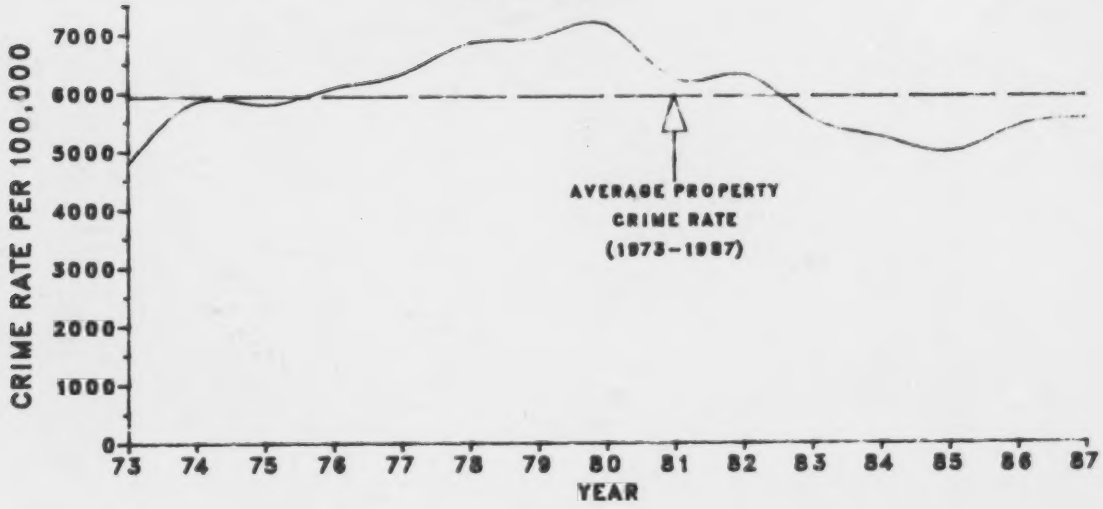
[b] Provisional estimate provided by the State of Hawaii, Department of Business and Economic Development.


TOTAL CRIME RATE
1973–1987
CRIME RATE PER 100,000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
AVERAGE TOTAL
CRIME RATE
(1973–1987)
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87
YEAR


VIOLENT CRIME RATE
1973–1987
CRIME RATE PER 100,000
500
400
300
200
100
0
AVERAGE VIOLENT
CRIME RATE
(1973–1987)
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87
YEAR

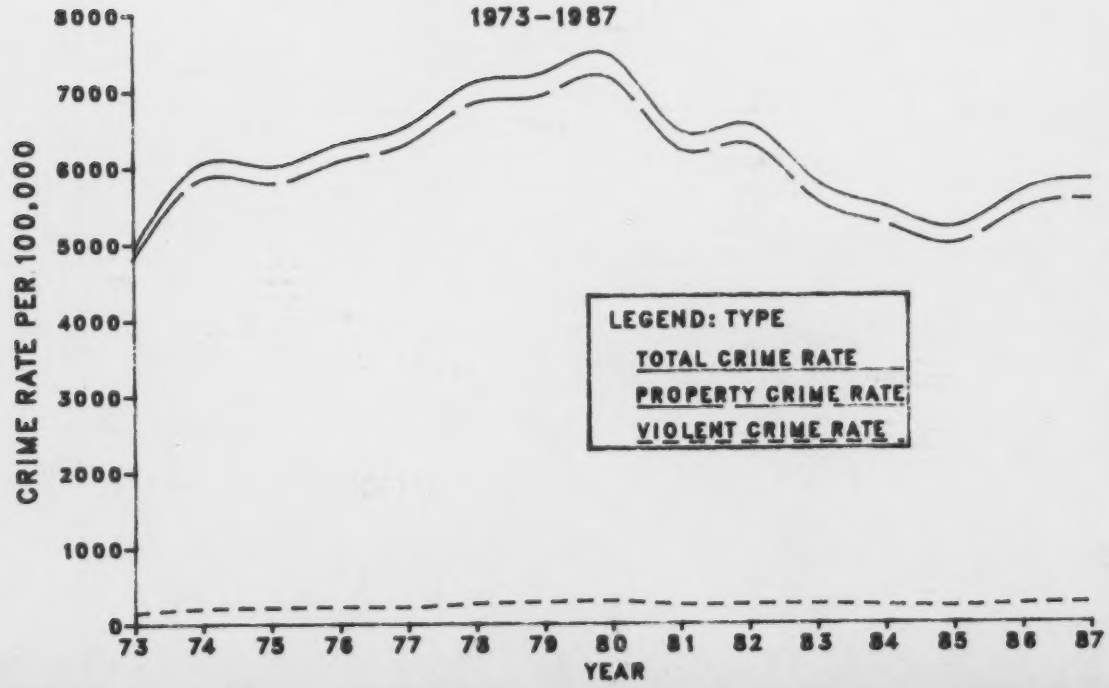
PROPERTY CRIME RATE

1973–1987



CRIME RATE TRENDS

1973–1987



MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Definition

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

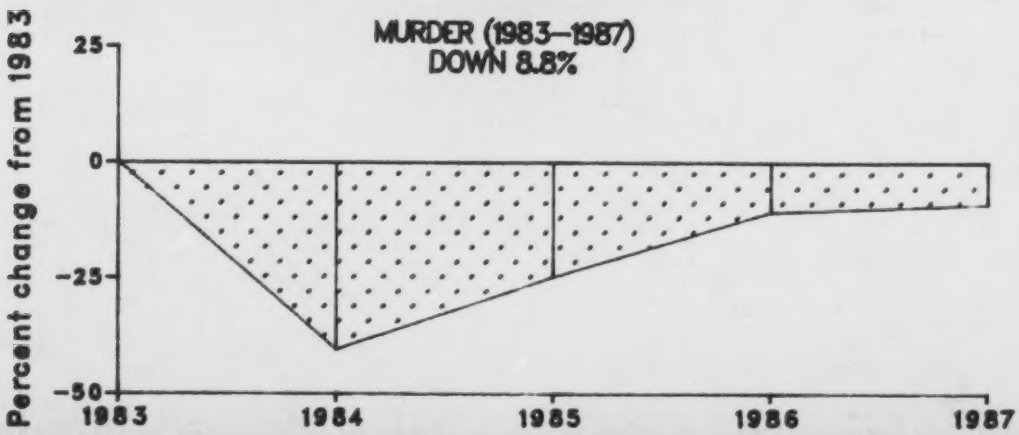
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	51	4.8
1987	52	4.8
Percent Change	2.0	0.0

The number of homicides known to law enforcement agencies in Hawaii rose by 2 percent from 51 in 1986 to 52 in 1987. The average for the five-year period 1983 to 1987 is 47 homicides per year.

Thirty-six of the homicides took place in the City and County of Honolulu. (There were two justifiable homicides in Honolulu which are excluded from the figures presented.) Hawaii County reported 14 homicides. Maui County, which reported 2 homicides in 1986, again reported 2 in 1987. However, Kauai County, which reported 1 homicide in 1986, reported none in 1987.

The graph below shows the percent change in the number of homicides for years 1984 through 1987 compared to the base year, 1983. Although the trend, since the 1984 decrease in level, seems to be a steady increase in the number of homicides, all the years used in the comparison are at levels below that of the base year.



Risk

The general risk of being murdered is low, approximately 5 in 100,000. Some characteristics, however, may increase that risk.

Seventy-three percent of the murder victims were males. The average age of the victims was 36 years, where the eldest victim was 84 and the youngest was no more than a year old. (The computation of average age excluded one victim whose age was unknown.)

The rate for both the nation and Western States in 1986 was 9 per 100,000. The average age of victims in the U.S. under 75 (excluding unknowns) was 32 years. In 1986, the greatest monthly proportion of homicides in the U.S. was reported in July and in August, while the greatest monthly proportion in Hawaii was reported in April. The greatest monthly proportion in Hawaii in 1987 was reported in October.

The table below shows percentages of murders by month. Please note that the percentages may not add up to 100, due to rounding. This pertains to all tables of this type.

MURDERS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	9.6	7.8	7.7
February	5.8	2.0	7.0
March	7.7	5.9	8.3
April	7.7	15.7	8.0
May	9.6	7.8	8.2
June	11.5	9.8	8.3
July	3.8	3.9	9.4
August	3.8	5.9	9.4
September	9.6	11.8	9.1
October	13.5	5.9	8.3
November	11.5	9.8	8.0
December	5.8	13.7	8.4

The percentage of victims killed by firearms was 29 percent. Nearly half of the victims (48 percent) knew their assailants. The assailant was a relative in 12 percent and a friend or an acquaintance in 37 percent of the murders.

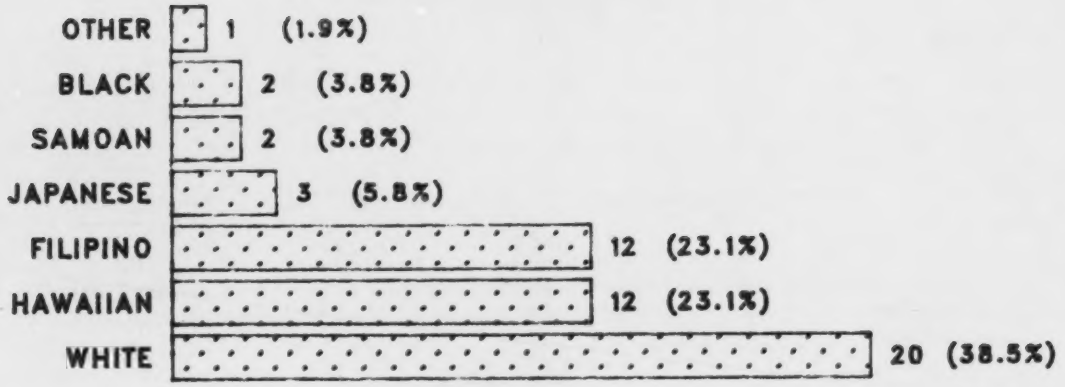
Arrests

Arrest figures may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years, as a suspect may be arrested months after an offense has been reported. This assumption also applies to all other arrest data presented in this report.

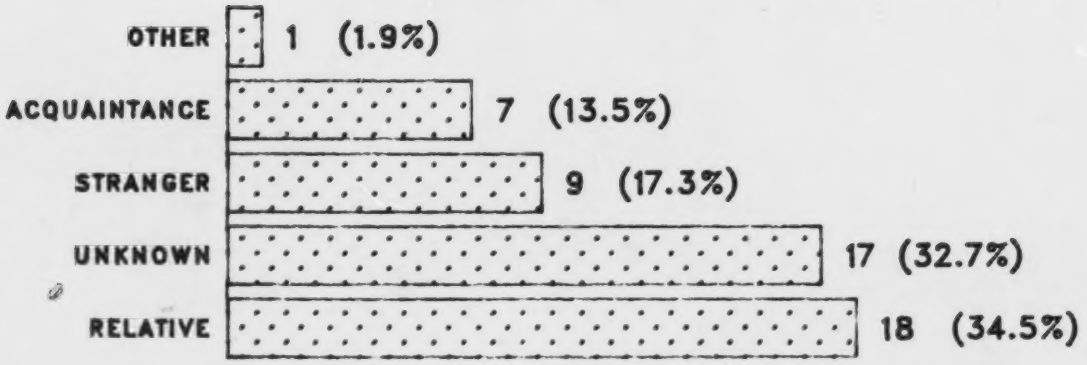
In 1987, 67 arrests were made for murder as compared to 46 in 1986. This is an increase of 46 percent.

In 1987, six juveniles were arrested for murder. The adult age group with the greatest number of arrests (11) was the 25 to 29 year group. Most of the arrestees were male; four were female.

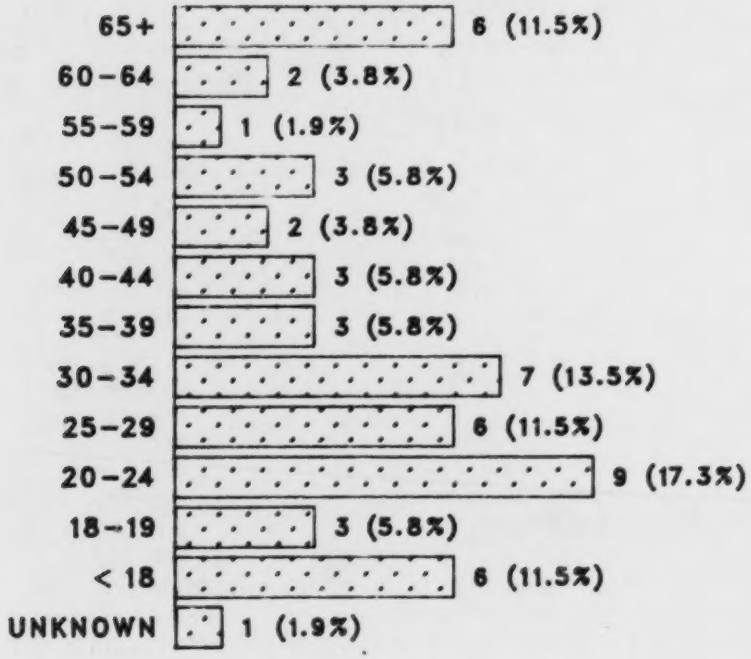
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY RACE
1987



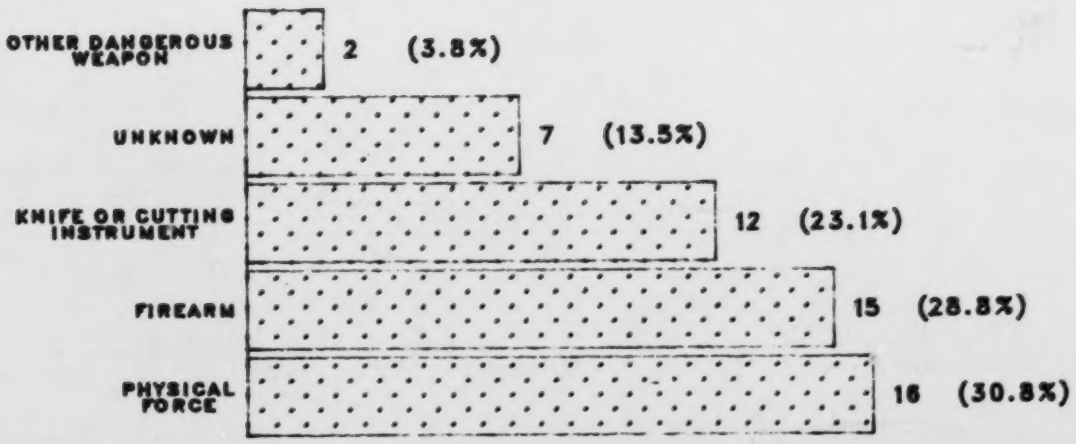
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
1987



MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE
1987



MURDER
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1987



FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

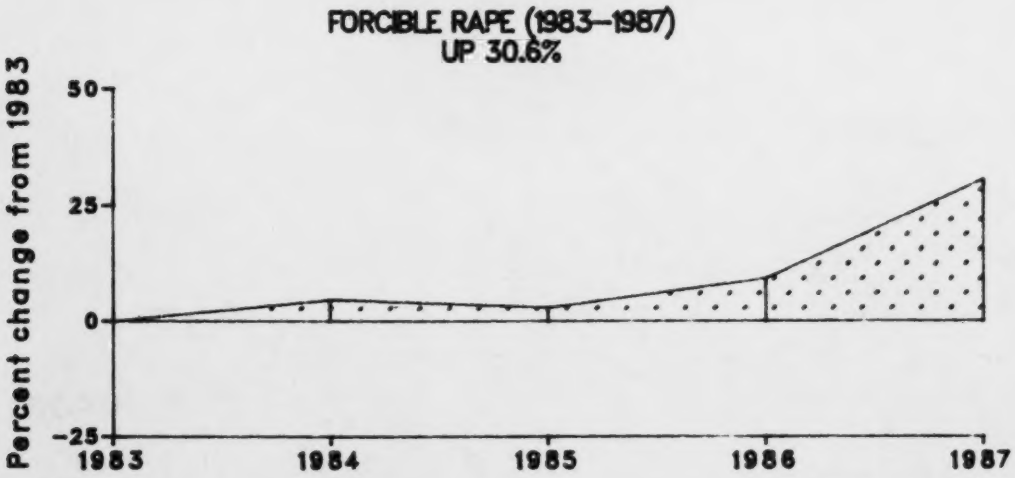
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	329	31.0
1987	393	36.3
Percent Change	19.5	17.1

The total number of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies rose by 20 percent from 329 reported in 1986 to 393 reported in 1987.

Rapes increased in the City and County of Honolulu, from 241 in 1986 to 322 in 1987. The number of rapes in Maui County, 29, was the same as in 1986. Decreases, however, were noted in Kauai County and in Hawaii County. The number of reported rapes went down from 19 in 1986 to 15 in 1987 in Kauai County, and from 40 to 27 in Hawaii County.

The graph that follows shows the percent change in the number of reported rapes for years 1984 through 1987 compared to 1983 (the base year). All the years included in the comparison are at levels higher than that of the base year, where the level in 1987 is the highest. Over the five-year period 1983 to 1987, reported rapes rose by 31 percent.



Risk

Since under the UCR definition of rape only women can be victims, reported rapes per 100,000 females is used as an indicator of risk. In 1987, the rate was 74 rapes per 100,000 females, a 17 percent increase from the previous year's rate of 63 per 100,000 females. In 1986, the national rate per 100,000 females was about 73 while, for the Western States, it was 86.

Of the 393 rapes reported, 317 or 81 percent were actual rapes, and 76 or 19 percent were attempted.

In 1987, rapes in Hawaii were reported most often in June and September. In 1986, rapes were reported most frequently in January and December in Hawaii, and in August in the nation.

RAPES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	6.1	10.3	7.1
February	7.1	5.8	6.7
March	6.9	7.3	7.9
April	9.4	9.7	8.1
May	7.6	9.4	8.8
June	12.7	7.6	9.2
July	9.7	7.6	9.8
August	8.9	6.7	10.2
September	12.7	9.1	9.1
October	6.4	8.2	8.4
November	6.9	8.2	7.8
December	5.6	10.0	7.0

Arrests

There was a decrease in the number of arrests for rape, by 1 percent from 144 in 1986 to 143 in 1987.

Of the 143 arrested in 1987, 85 percent were adults, and 98 percent were males. (Three juvenile females were arrested for rape.) Twenty-eight percent of those arrested for rape were in the age group 25-29, 15 percent were in the age group 30-34, and another 15 percent were under 18 years of age.

ROBBERY

Definition

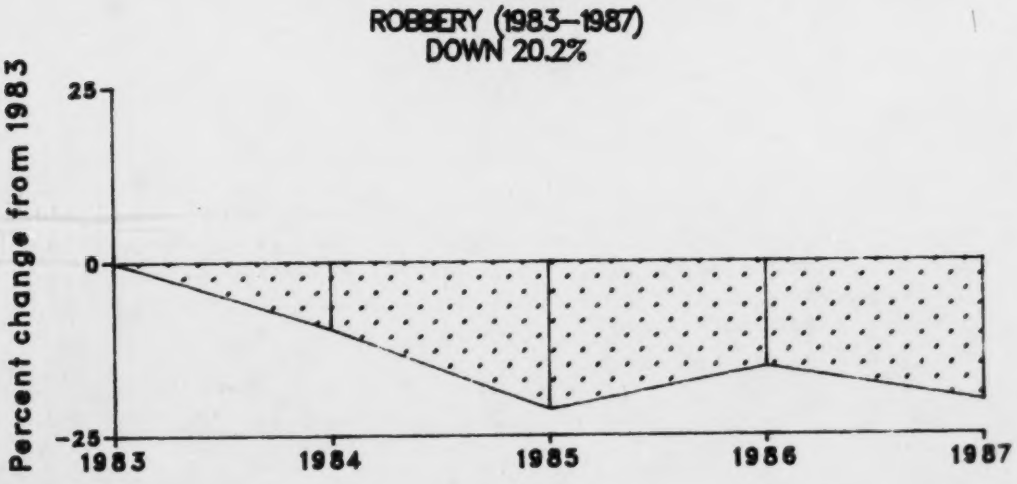
Robbery is the taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, by threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	1,129	106.3
1987	1,061	98.0
Percent Change	-6.0	-7.8

Reported robberies decreased by 6 percent from 1,129 reported in 1986 to 1,061 reported in 1987. While decreases were observed in the City and County of Honolulu and in Hawaii County, there were increases in Maui County and in Kauai County. The number of reported robberies went down by 6 percent in the City and County of Honolulu and by 24 percent (from 37 in 1986 to 28 in 1987) in Hawaii County. In the other counties, there were increases of 20 percent, from 30 in 1986 to 36 in 1987 in Maui County and from 10 in 1986 to 12 in 1987 in Kauai County.

The percent change in the number of reported robberies for the years 1984 through 1987 is compared to 1983 (the base year) in the following graph. Although an increase in robbery in 1986 deflected the steady decrease shown from 1983, the decreasing trend resumed in 1987. Over the five-year period of the comparison, there was a 20 percent decrease in robbery. Trend graphs for various types of robbery are also presented.



Risk

The overall robbery rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii decreased by 8 percent from 106 per 100,000 in 1986 to 98 per 100,000 in 1987. In 1986, the national robbery rate was 225 per 100,000, and for Western States, the rate was 251 per 100,000.

Increases were noted in the numbers of commercial house robberies (2 percent), service station robberies (50 percent), convenience store robberies (6 percent), and bank robberies (35 percent). There were decreases in highway robberies (18 percent), residential robberies (21 percent), and miscellaneous robberies (1 percent).

In Hawaii, the greatest proportion of robberies in 1987 was reported in December while, in 1986, the greatest proportions were reported in March and June (10.5 percent each). Nationally, in 1986, the greatest proportion of robberies was reported in August.

ROBBERIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	9.5	6.9	8.7
February	9.4	8.6	7.7
March	8.8	10.5	8.2
April	6.9	7.8	7.6
May	8.5	8.3	7.7
June	8.8	10.5	8.0
July	6.9	7.5	8.4
August	7.4	9.6	9.3
September	6.9	7.0	8.6
October	8.2	7.4	8.7
November	8.1	8.4	8.3
December	10.7	7.5	9.0

Arrests

There were 10 percent more arrests for robbery in 1987 than in 1986.

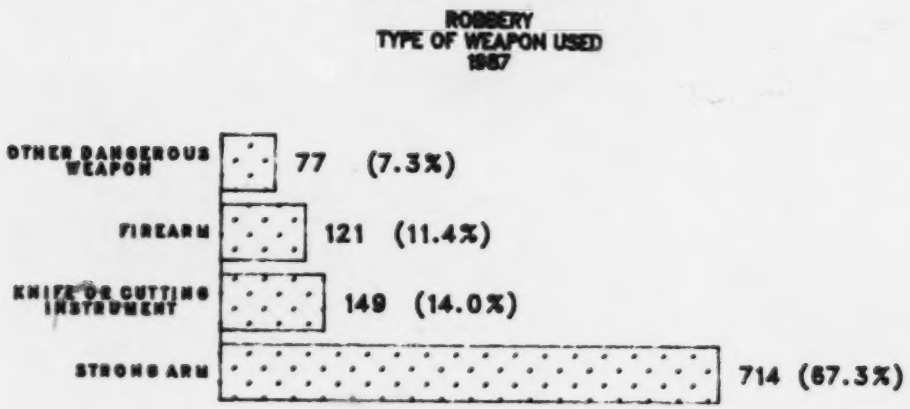
Of the 470 arrests in 1987, males accounted for 87 percent. The age group 25-29 comprised 18 percent, and the age group 30-34 accounted for 13 percent of robbery arrests. Juveniles made up 35 percent of those arrested for robbery.

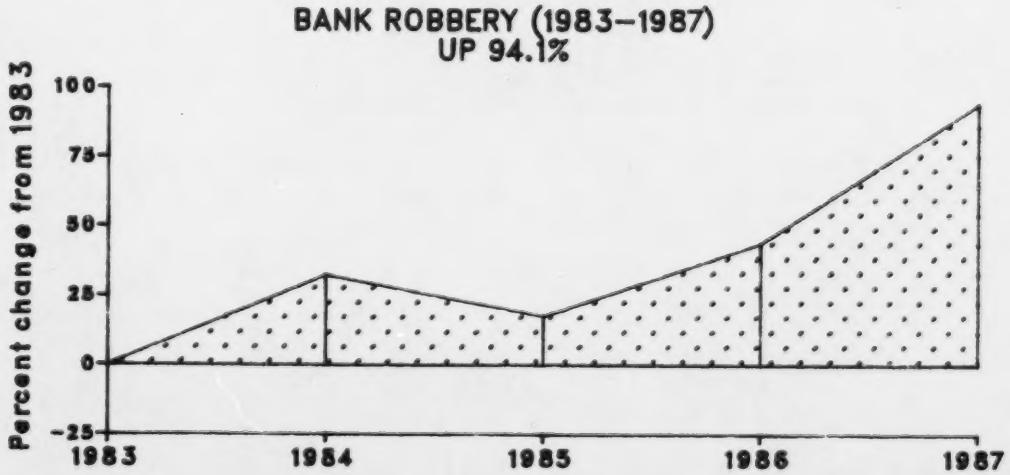
Value

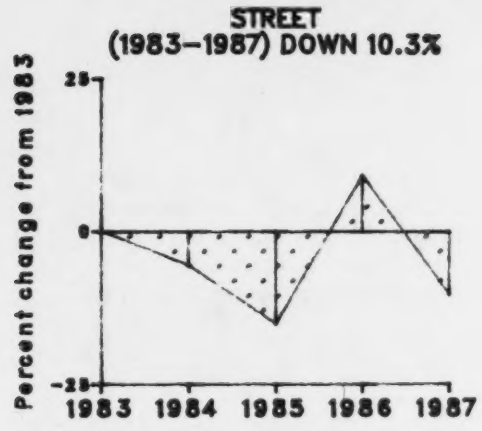
The estimated dollar loss increased by 64 percent. In 1987, $1,356,049 was taken. The average loss in 1987 was $1,278 per robbery while $735 was lost per robbery in 1986.

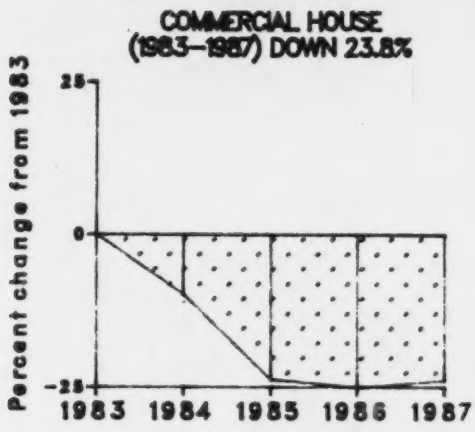
The greatest dollar loss was due to highway robbery. Although there were 76 fewer highway robberies in 1987, the dollar loss was 4 times the dollar loss reported in 1986. (See Table 7.)

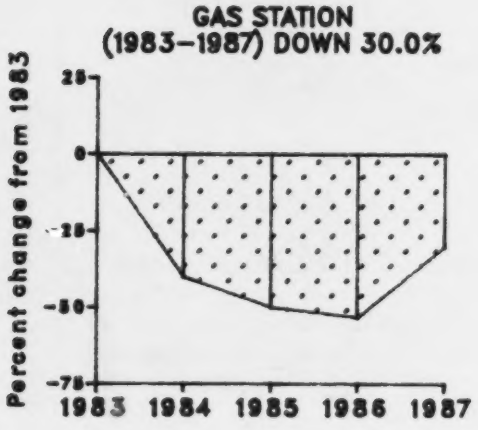
Dollar loss also increased in bank robbery, where the average loss in 1987 was $2,351 per robbery, and in miscellaneous robbery, where the average loss was $782 per robbery. In contrast, the average dollar loss per bank robbery in 1986 was $520, while the average loss per miscellaneous robbery was $422. The magnitude of dollar loss in all other categories of robbery decreased in 1987.

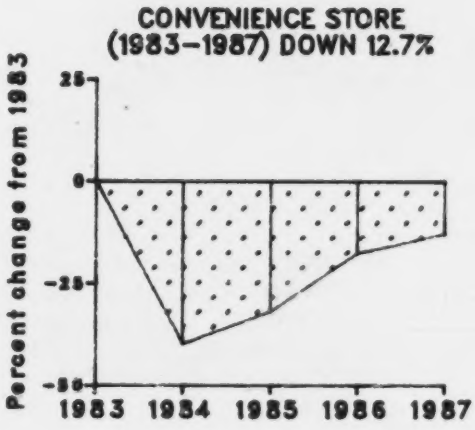


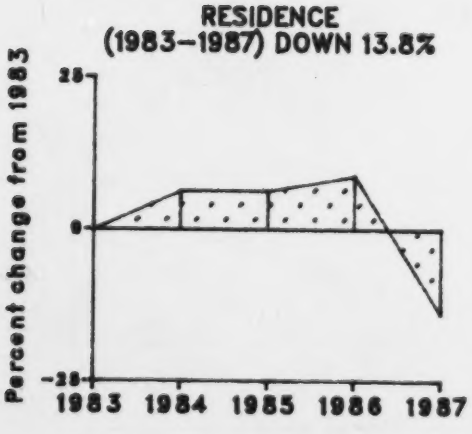


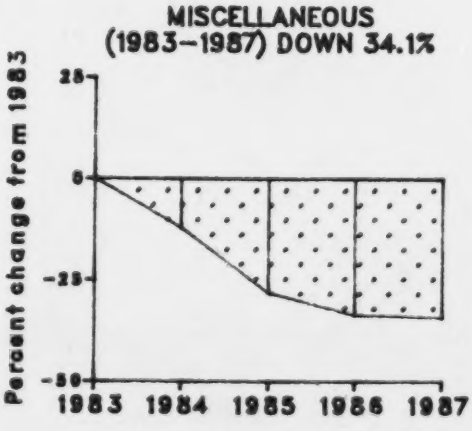

STREET
(1983–1987) DOWN 10.3%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987


COMMERCIAL HOUSE
(1983–1987) DOWN 23.8%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987


GAS STATION
(1983–1987) DOWN 30.0%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
-50
-75
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987


CONVENIENCE STORE
(1983–1987) DOWN 12.7%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
-50
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987


RESIDENCE
(1983–1987) DOWN 13.8%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987


MISCELLANEOUS
(1983–1987) DOWN 34.1%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
-50
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

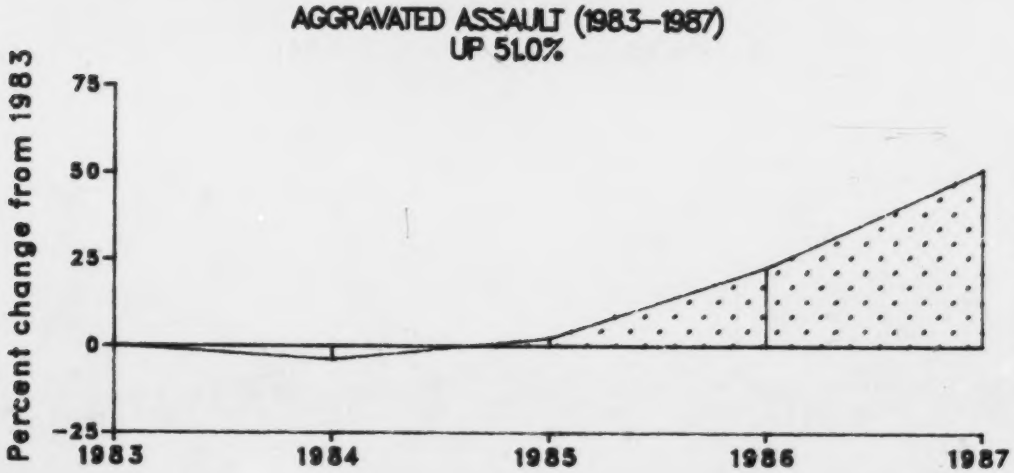
Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since injury need not result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	1,095	103.1
1987	1,345	124.2
Percent Change	22.8	20.5

Reported aggravated assaults increased by 23 percent from 1,095 assaults in 1986 to 1,345 assaults in 1987. Aggravated assaults rose by 46 percent (from 182 in 1986 to 265 in 1987) in Maui County, by 24 percent (from 737 in 1986 to 915 in 1987) in Honolulu, and by 9 percent (from 105 in 1986 to 114 in 1987) in Hawaii County. Kauai was the only county to report a decline in reported aggravated assaults, a decrease of 28 percent (from 71 in 1986 to 51 in 1987).

With the exception of a decrease in 1984, there has been an increase in the numbers of reported aggravated assaults, as shown in the graph below, over the period of 1983 to 1987. The increase over the five-year period was by 51 percent.



Risk

In 1987, the aggravated assault rate in Hawaii was 124 per 100,000 population, an increase of 21 percent over the 1986 rate of 103 per 100,000. Maui County experienced the highest rate, 297 per 100,000, while Hawaii County had the lowest rate, 100 per 100,000.

In 1986, the national rate for aggravated assault was 346 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 423 per 100,000.

In 1987, firearms were used in 22 percent of aggravated assaults. Knives or other cutting instruments were used in 25 percent of the offenses. A weapon other than a firearm or a knife, however, was used 53 percent of the time. (Physical force is considered a weapon other than a firearm or a knife.)

The greatest proportion of aggravated assaults in 1987 was reported in August. In 1986, the greatest proportion was reported in November for Hawaii and in July and August for the nation.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

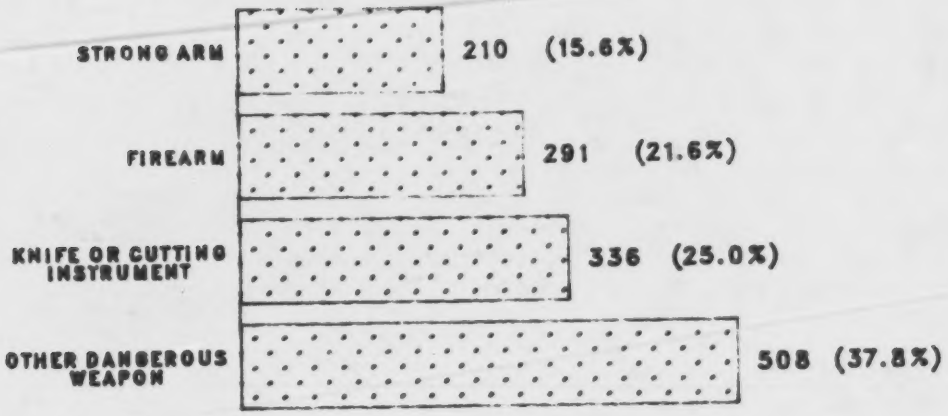
Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	7.4	8.6	6.8
February	7.6	6.8	6.3
March	9.1	9.5	8.0
April	7.4	9.0	8.1
May	8.7	8.1	9.1
June	8.3	8.7	9.7
July	9.0	8.4	10.0
August	9.7	8.6	10.0
September	7.7	6.6	8.8
October	9.1	7.4	8.3
November	7.7	9.7	7.6
December	8.5	8.7	7.4

Arrests

Arrests for aggravated assaults increased by 10 percent from 563 in 1986 to 617 in 1987. There were 34 more juvenile arrests in 1987 than in 1986, and the proportion of adult arrests decreased from an estimated 9 out of 10 in 1986 to an estimated 8 out of 10 in 1987.

The age group 25-29 accounted for 17 percent of arrests while those under 18 comprised 16 percent of arrestees. The age group 30-34 accounted for 13 percent of those arrested while the age group 35-39 accounted for 9 percent. Females comprised 13 percent of those arrested for aggravated assault.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1987



BURGLARY

Definition

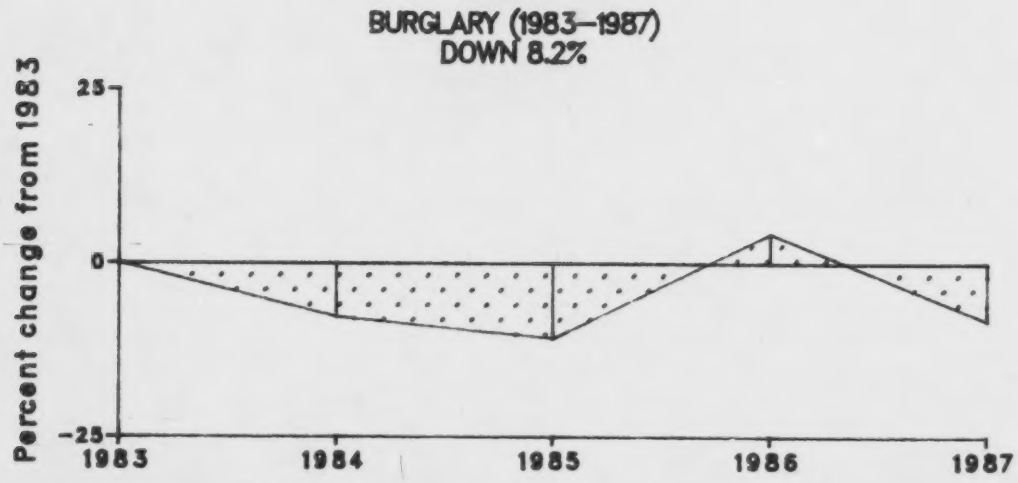
The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	14,218	1,338.8
1987	12,515	1,155.6
Percent Change	-12.0	-13.7

Reported burglaries decreased by 12 percent from 14,218 in 1986 to 12,515 in 1987. Burglaries decreased by 14 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 15 percent in Hawaii County, and by 1 percent in Maui County. In Kauai County, burglaries increased by 9 percent.

The following graph shows the percent change in reported burglaries for each year compared to 1983. An increase in burglaries in 1986 interrupted the decline that is noted from the base year, but another decrease followed in 1987. Over the period 1983 to 1987, burglaries went down by 8 percent.



Risk

The burglary rate per 100,000 population decreased by 14 percent from 1,339 in 1986 to 1,156 in 1987. The burglary rate was highest in Maui County, at 1,722 per 100,000 population. Hawaii County experienced the lowest rate, 1,051 per 100,000.

Nationally in 1986, the rate was 1,345 per 100,000, while for Western States, it was 1,671 per 100,000.

Of all burglaries, 74 percent were residential. The chance of a household being burglarized is 3 in 100, based on an estimate of 339,556 households.

Most residential burglaries take place during the day while most nonresidential burglaries occur at night.

No force was involved in 21 percent of all burglaries. Attempts comprised 8 percent.

In 1986, the greatest proportion of burglaries was reported in December in Hawaii and in August in the nation. In 1987, the greatest proportions of burglaries in Hawaii were reported in January and March, 9.2 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

BURGLARIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	9.2	8.7	8.4
February	8.7	7.9	7.5
March	9.3	9.0	8.3
April	8.1	8.5	7.9
May	8.2	8.3	8.1
June	7.6	7.5	8.1
July	7.9	7.7	8.9
August	7.6	8.4	9.0
September	7.9	7.7	8.5
October	8.4	8.1	8.4
November	8.5	8.9	8.1
December	8.7	9.3	8.8

Arrests

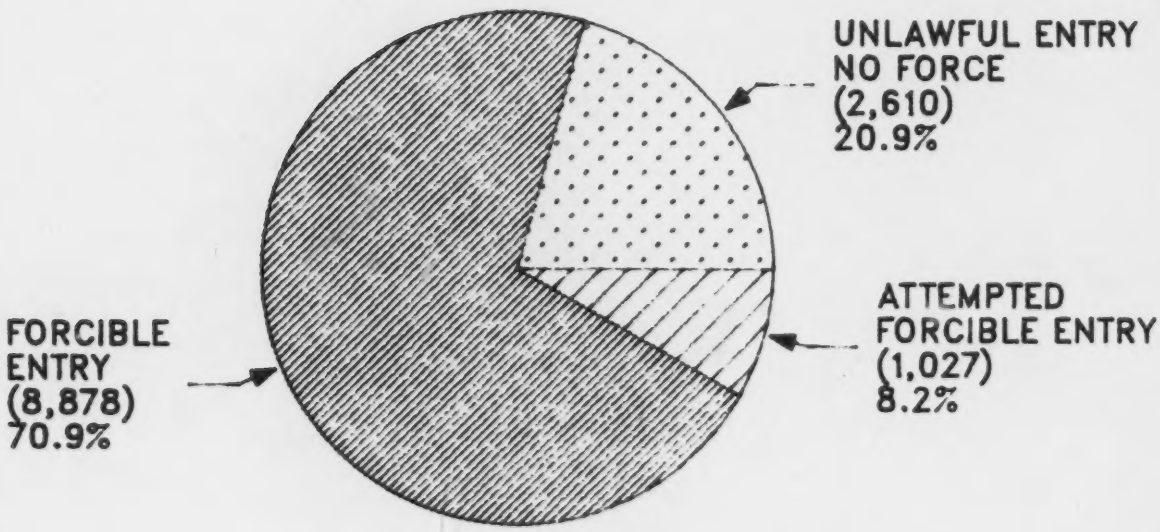
Arrests for burglary declined by 12 percent in 1987. The ratio of females to males arrested for burglary rose from 9 per 100 in 1986 to 10 per 100 in 1987. The majority of arrestees (91 percent), however, were male.

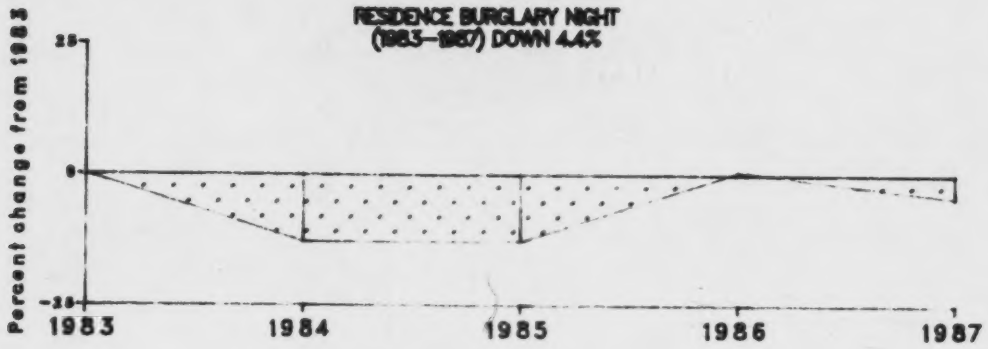
In 1987, the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles increased from 50 percent to 51 percent.

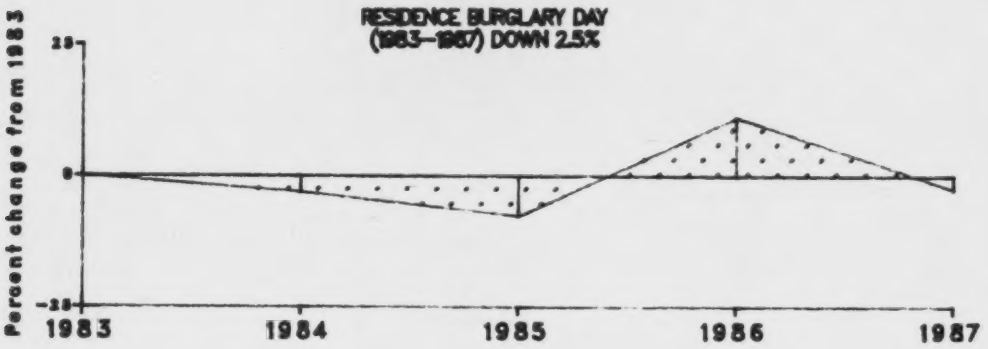
Value

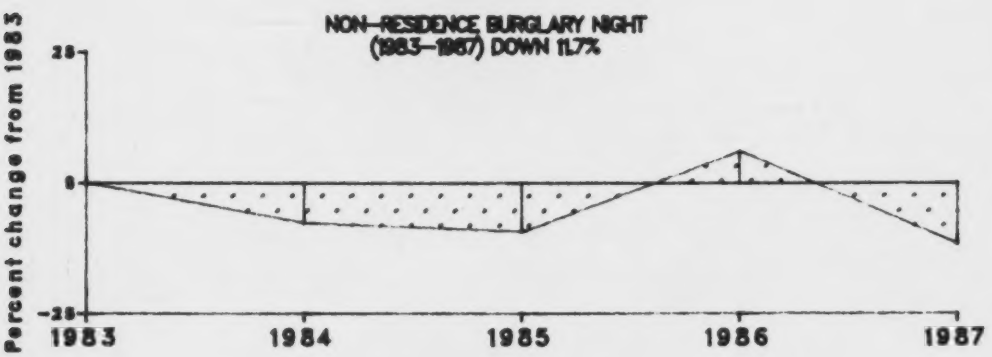
The dollar loss due to burglaries rose by 13 percent. The average value per offense in 1987 was $947 while, in 1986, the average was $736.

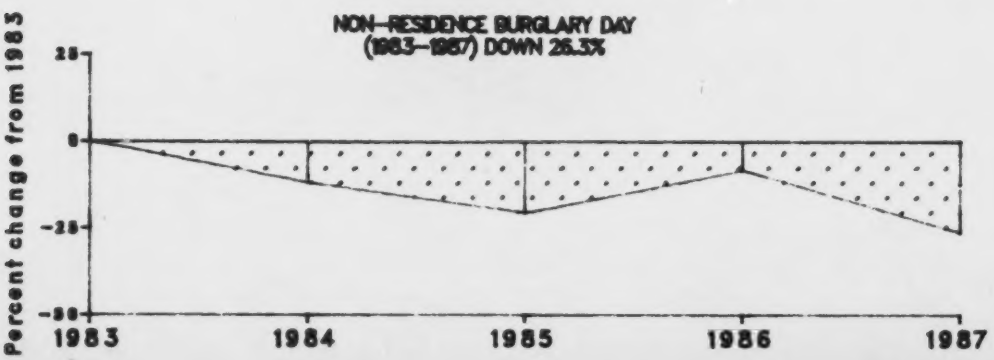
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY
1987




RESIDENCE BURGLARY NIGHT
(1983–1987) DOWN 4.4%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


RESIDENCE BURGLARY DAY
(1983–1987) DOWN 2.5%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


NON-RESIDENCE BURGLARY NIGHT
(1983–1987) DOWN 11.7%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


NON-RESIDENCE BURGLARY DAY
(1983–1987) DOWN 25.3%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
-50
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	39,922	3,759.1
1987	43,678	4,033.1
Percent Change	9.4	7.3

Reported larceny-thefts went up by 9 percent from 39,922 in 1986 to 43,678 in 1987. Larceny-theft increased by 11 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 11 percent in Maui County, and by 5 percent in Kauai County. In Hawaii County, there was a decrease of 5 percent.

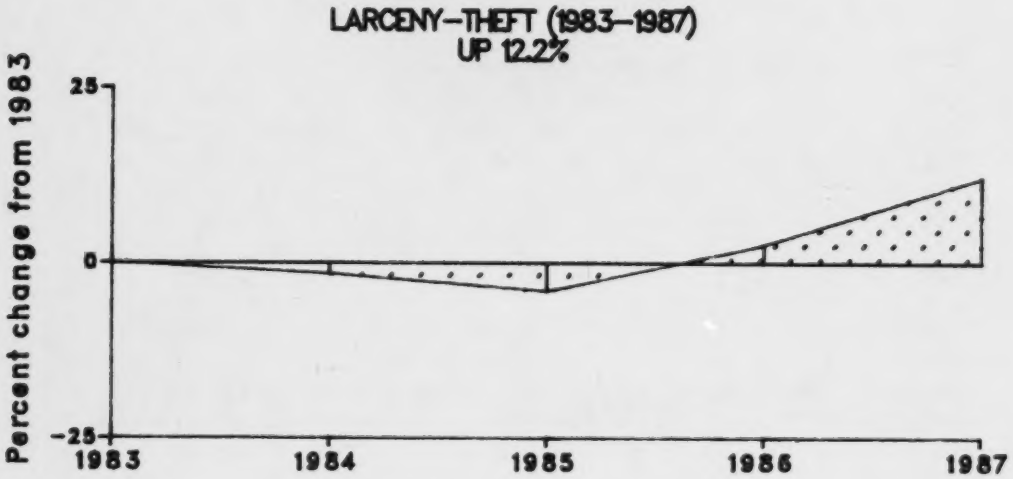
The numbers of shoplifting offenses, thefts from motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories increased in 1987 as did their respective values of property stolen. A 14 percent increase in shoplifting offenses was accompanied by a 19 percent increase in the value of goods stolen via this method. There was also a 23 percent increase in the number of thefts from motor vehicles with a 30 percent increase in the value of property stolen. With respect to the theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, there was a 13 percent increase in the number of offenses and a 22 percent increase in the value of the property stolen.

The numbers of thefts from buildings and thefts from coin-operated machines also increased, by 3 percent and 74 percent, respectively. However, the value of property stolen decreased by 8 percent in thefts from buildings and by 2 percent in thefts from coin-operated machines.

The numbers of pocket-pickings and purse-snatchings decreased by 13 percent and 22 percent, respectively. The value of property stolen through pocket-picking decreased by 23 percent, and the value of goods stolen through purse-snatching decreased by 19 percent.

The numbers of bicycle thefts and all other thefts decreased by 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively. The value of bicycles stolen increased by 24 percent, and the value of all other property stolen increased by 15 percent.

The following graph shows the percentage change in total number of larceny-thefts for each year since 1983. The trend for reported larceny-theft was a decline from 1983 through 1985, followed by a rise in 1986 and another increase in 1987. The percentage increase over the five-year period was 12 percent.



Risk

The larceny-theft rate per 100,000 population rose by 7 percent in 1987. Maui County experienced the highest rate of all the counties, a rate of 4,922 per 100,000. Hawaii County had the lowest rate, 2,948 per 100,000.

In 1986, the national rate was 3,010 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 3,662 per 100,000. Hawaii's 1986 rate, 3,759 per 100,000, surpassed the national rate by 25 percent and the rate for the Western States by 3 percent.

Based on 1986 registration data, the chances of having a bicycle stolen are about 3 in 100, and the chances of having something stolen from a passenger automobile are about 2 in 100.

The greatest proportion of larceny-thefts in Hawaii in 1987 was reported as 9.5 in August. In 1986, the greatest proportions in Hawaii were reported in July, August, and December (9.0 percent each), and the greatest proportion in the nation, 9.3 percent, was reported in August.

LARCENY-THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	8.0	8.2	7.8
February	7.8	7.8	7.2
March	8.7	8.8	8.3
April	7.7	7.9	8.2
May	8.1	7.7	8.4
June	8.8	8.4	8.6
July	9.1	9.0	9.1
August	9.5	9.0	9.3
September	7.7	7.8	8.4
October	8.4	8.1	8.5
November	7.8	8.4	7.9
December	8.5	9.0	8.3

Arrests

Arrests for larceny-thefts rose by 15 percent from 7,373 in 1986 to 8,455 in 1987.

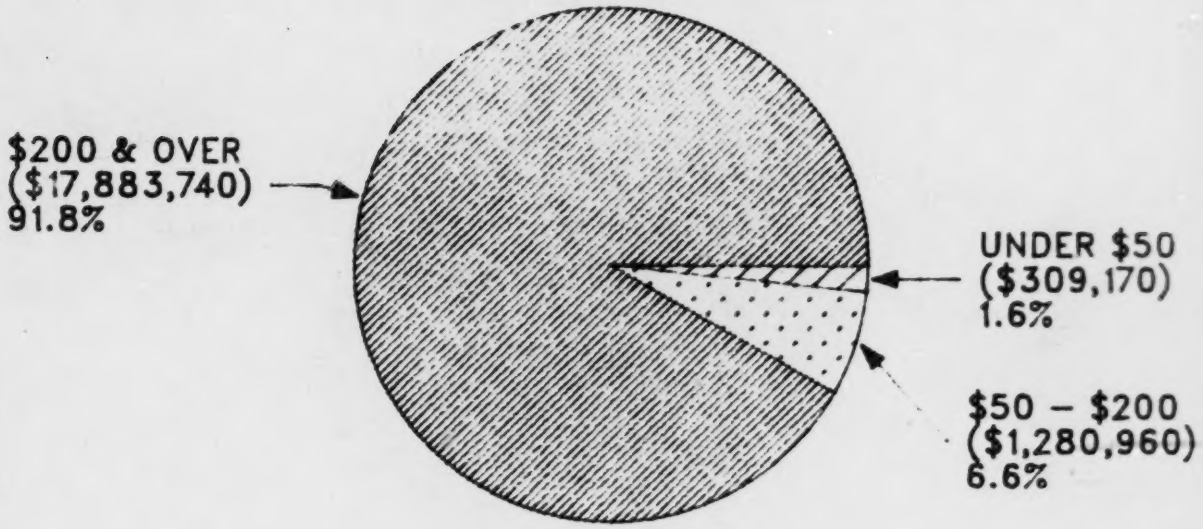
Most of the arrestees, 67 percent, were males, as compared to 70 percent in 1986. The decrease in the proportion of male arrestees relates to the increase in the ratio of females to males, from 44 per 100 in 1986 to 50 per 100 in 1987.

The proportion of arrestees that were adults declined, from 56 percent in 1986 to 54 percent in 1987. The percentage of individuals 20 years of age or younger in 1987 was 57 percent.

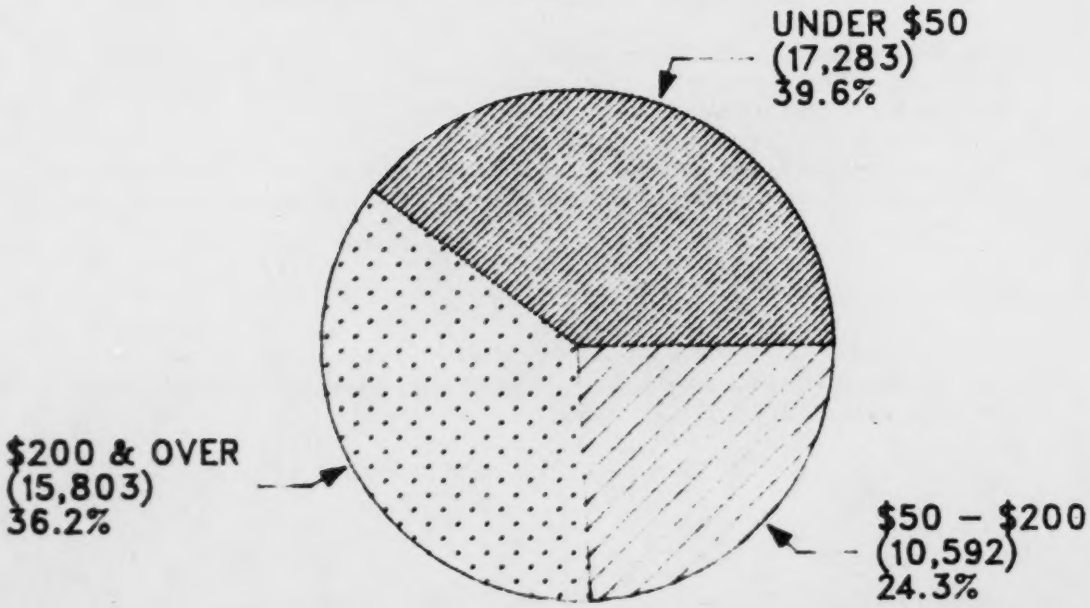
Value

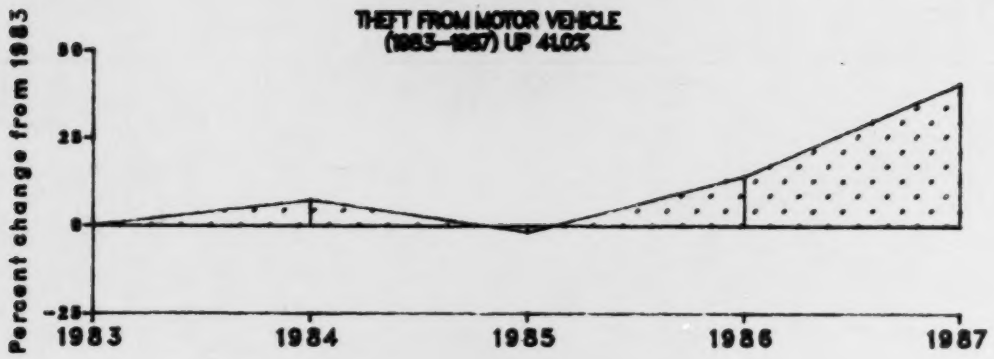
The average dollar loss due to larceny-theft rose by 2 percent in 1987. The average loss in 1987 was $446 while in 1986 it was $436.

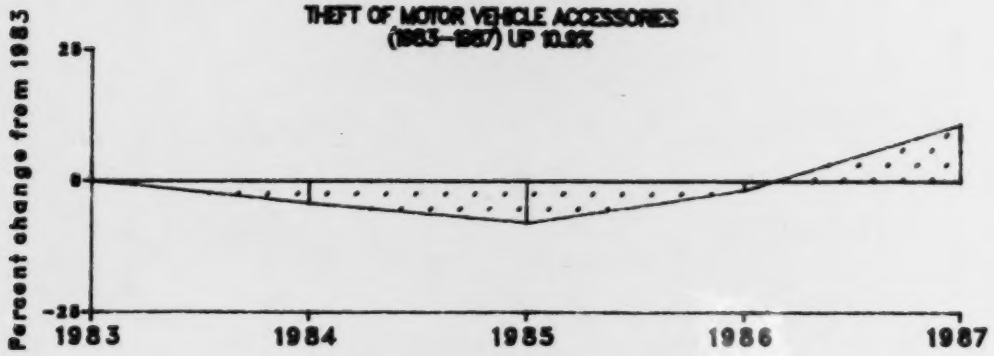
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY LARCENY – THEFT CLASSIFICATION 1987

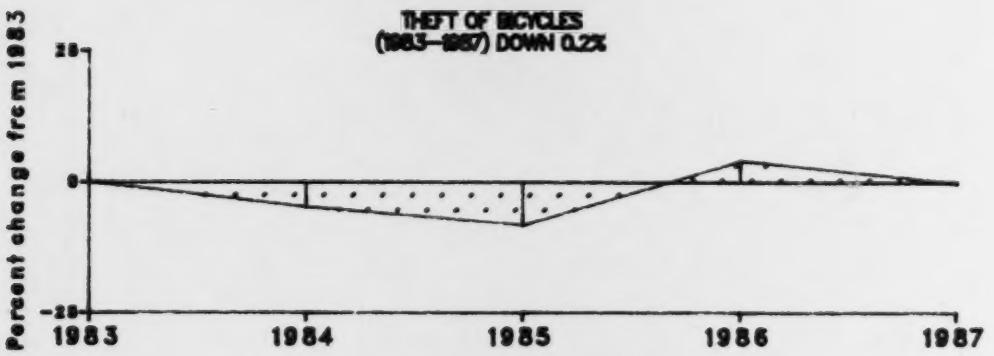


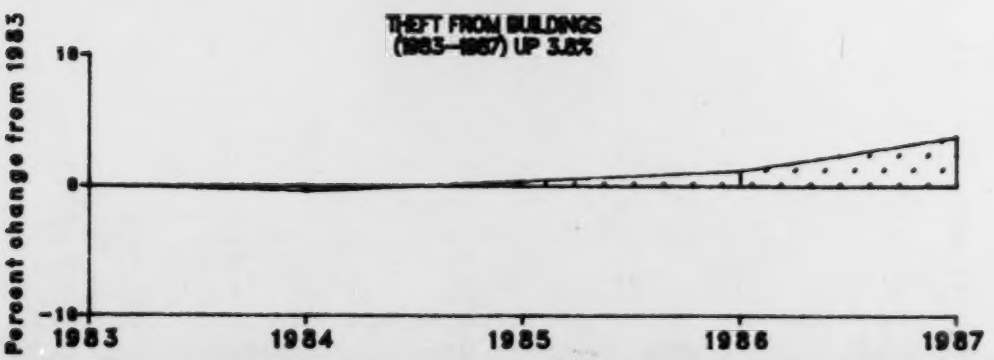
LARCENY – THEFT OFFENSES 1987

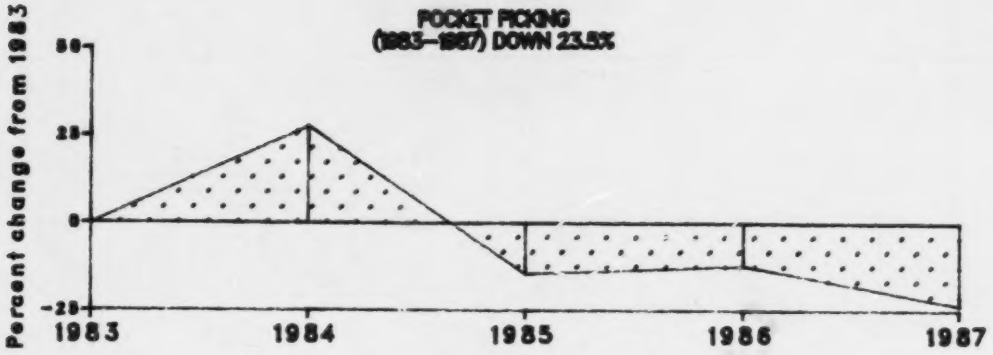


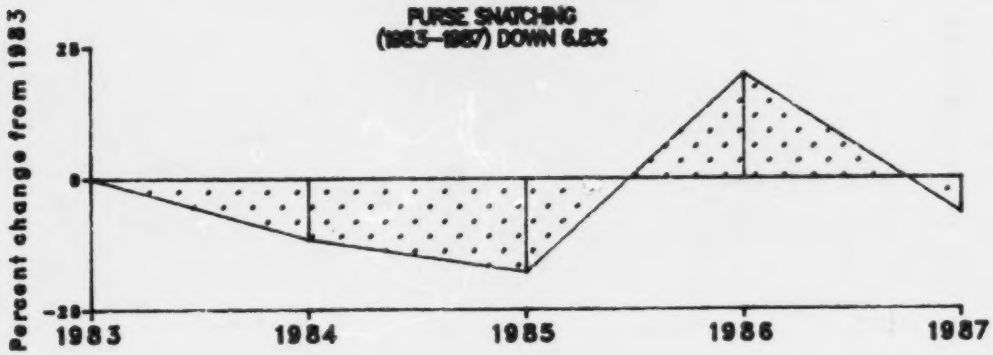

THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE
(1983–1987) UP 41.0%
Percent change from 1983
50
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

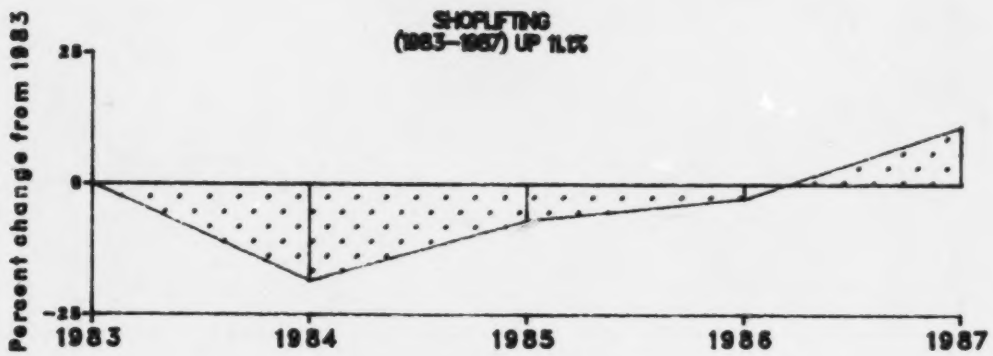

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES
(1983–1987) UP 10.9%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

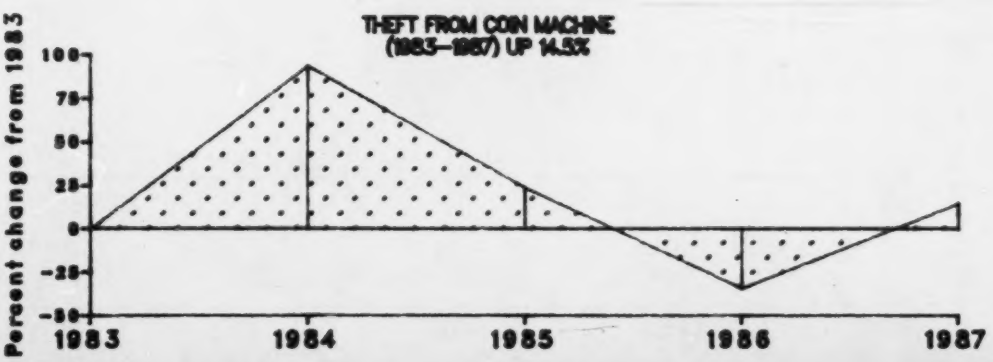

THEFT OF BICYCLES
(1983–1987) DOWN 0.2%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


THEFT FROM BUILDINGS
(1983–1987) UP 3.8%
Percent change from 1983
10
0
-10
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


POCKET PICKING
(1983–1987) DOWN 23.5%
Percent change from 1983
50
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


PURSE SNATCHING
(1983–1987) DOWN 6.8%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


SHOPLIFTING
(1983–1987) UP 11.1%
Percent change from 1983
25
0
-25
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987


THEFT FROM COIN MACHINE
(1983–1987) UP 14.5%
Percent change from 1983
100
75
50
25
0
-25
-50
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

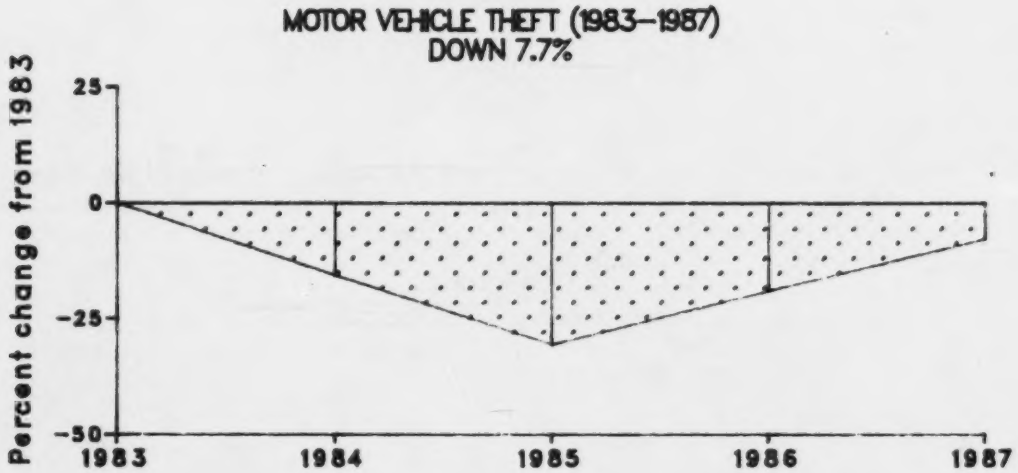
In Uniform Crime Reporting, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	3,486	328.2
1987	3,964	366.0
Percent Change	13.7	11.5

Reported motor vehicle thefts rose by 14 percent from 3,486 in 1986 to 3,964 in 1987. Motor vehicle theft increased by 16 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 13 percent in Maui County, and by 14 percent in Kauai County. There was a decrease of 15 percent in Hawaii County.

The graph below shows a decreasing trend in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts from 1983 to 1985, which reversed itself upward in 1986 and 1987. Over the period 1983 to 1987, however, motor vehicle theft decreased by 8 percent.



Risk

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population increased by 12 percent in 1987. Honolulu reported the highest rate per 100,000 population, 398, while Hawaii County reported the lowest, 169.

In 1986, the national rate per 100,000 was 508 and for the Western States, the rate was 584. Hawaii's 1986 rate was lower than both the national and the Western States' rates.

The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii was about 6 in 1,000 cars. This figure is based on 1986 registrations of passenger cars. In 1987, more motor vehicle thefts were reported in May than in any other month, as compared to November in 1986. Nationally, in 1986, the greatest proportion of motor vehicle thefts was reported in August.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

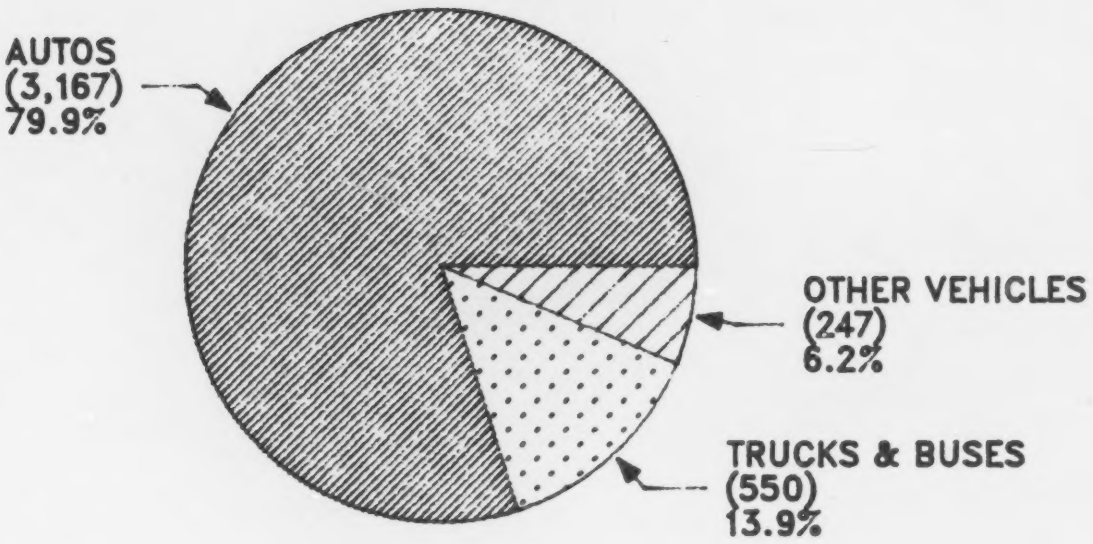
Month	Hawaii 1987	Hawaii 1986	U.S. 1986
January	9.5	7.9	7.9
February	8.2	7.8	7.1
March	9.2	7.2	8.1
April	8.5	6.7	7.8
May	10.3	6.7	8.0
June	8.1	9.5	8.2
July	7.5	10.0	8.9
August	7.6	8.7	9.5
September	6.9	7.5	8.7
October	8.5	9.7	9.0
November	6.7	10.3	8.5
December	9.0	7.9	8.3

Arrests

In 1987, 948 arrests were made for motor vehicle thefts, a rise of 9 percent from the 872 arrests made in 1986. Most of the arrestees, 87 percent, were male. The number of male arrestees increased by 10 percent, and the number of female arrestees increased by 1 percent.

Juveniles comprised 62 percent of the arrestees where the number increased 18 percent from 1986. Generally, people ages 20 or younger comprised 79 percent of all arrestees. In 1986, that group accounted for 75 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY TYPE OF VEHICLE 1987



ARSON

Definition

Arson is defined by the UCR Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

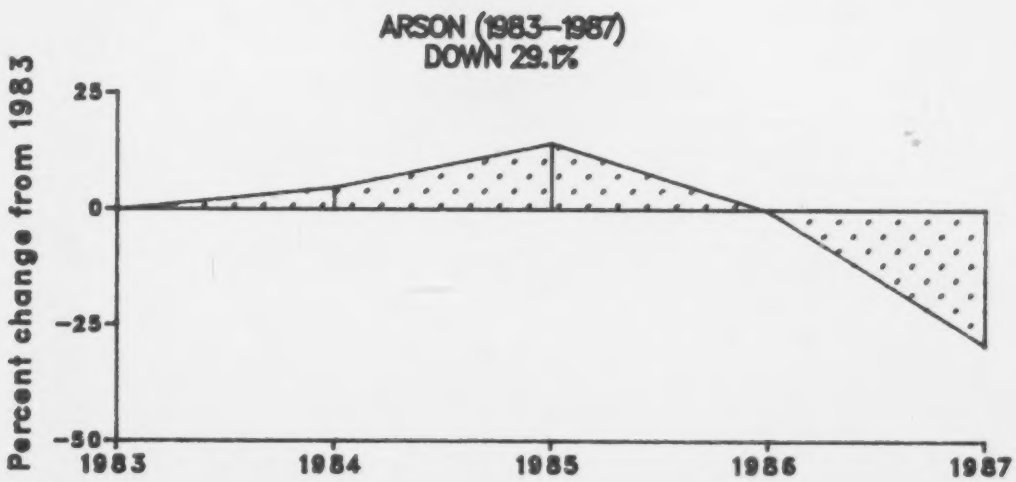
Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1986	486	45.8
1987	444	41.0
Percent Change	-8.6	-10.5

The number of reported arson offenses went down by 9 percent from 486 reported in 1986 to 444 in 1987. The number of arson offenses decreased by 11 percent in Honolulu and by 29 percent in Hawaii County. The number increased, however, in Maui County by 10 percent and in Kauai County by 20 percent, where Kauai's increase is due to two more arson offenses reported in 1987 than in 1986.

The graph below shows an increasing trend in arson offenses from 1983 to 1985, which then began to decrease in 1986 and 1987.



Risk

The arson rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii went down by 11 percent from 46 in 1986 to 41 in 1987. The national arson rate was 53 per 100,000 in 1986. The rate does not represent the total U.S. arson experience, however, since the agencies reporting complete arson data cover only about 78 percent of the U.S. population.

Arrests

Arrests for arson increased by 44 percent from 41 arrests in 1986 to 59 in 1987. Sixty-one percent of the arrestees were juveniles. Most of the arrestees, 90 percent, were male.

ARSON LOSS VALUE, 1987

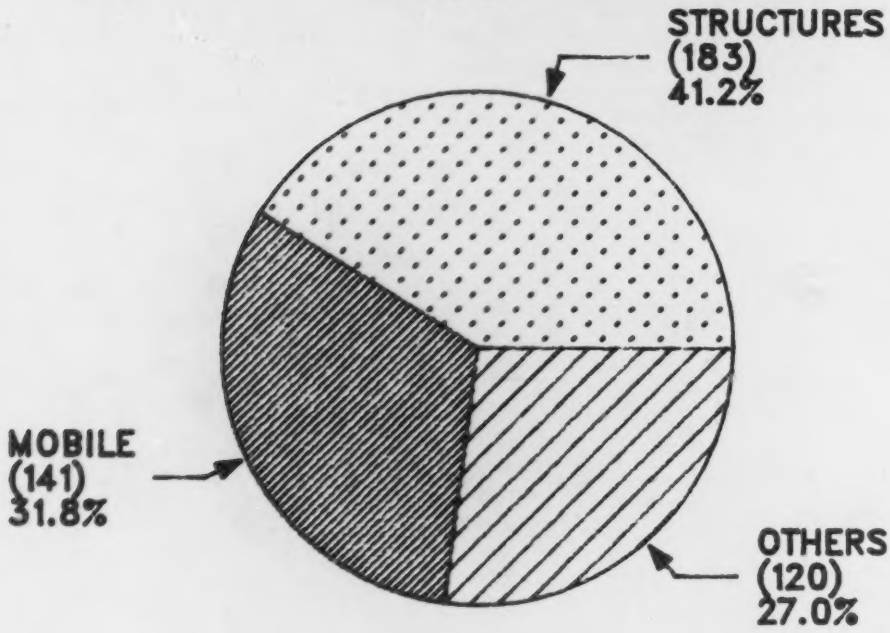
Property Type	Number of Offenses	Value of Loss
Single Occupancy Residential	42	$1,042,295
Other Residential	28	$28,000
Storage	8	$151,210
Other Commercial	32	$163,670
Community/Public	59	$468,610
All Other Structure	14	$42,872
Total Structure	183	$1,896,657
Motor Vehicles	135	$372,730
Other Mobile Property	6	$29,550
Total Mobile	141	$402,280
Other	120	$296,947
GRAND TOTAL	444	$2,595,884

Value

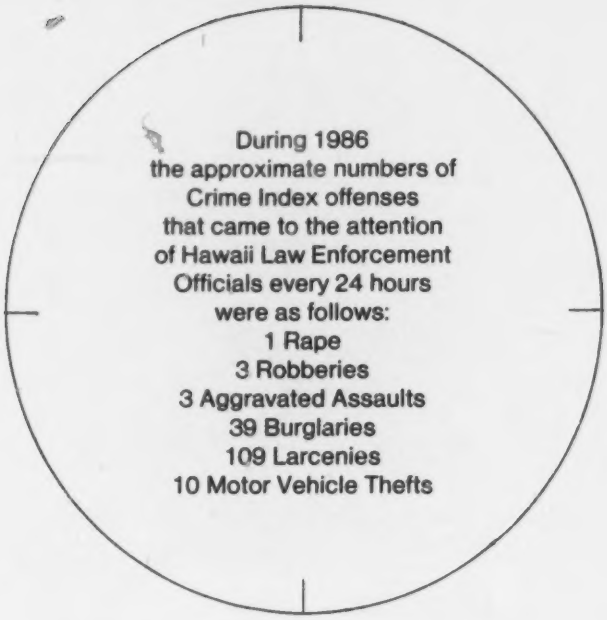
In 1987, there were 183 (41.2 percent) arsons of structural property, 141 (31.8 percent) arsons of mobile property, and 120 (27.0 percent) arsons of other property. The corresponding values of property lost were $1,896,657; $402,280; and $296,947; respectively.

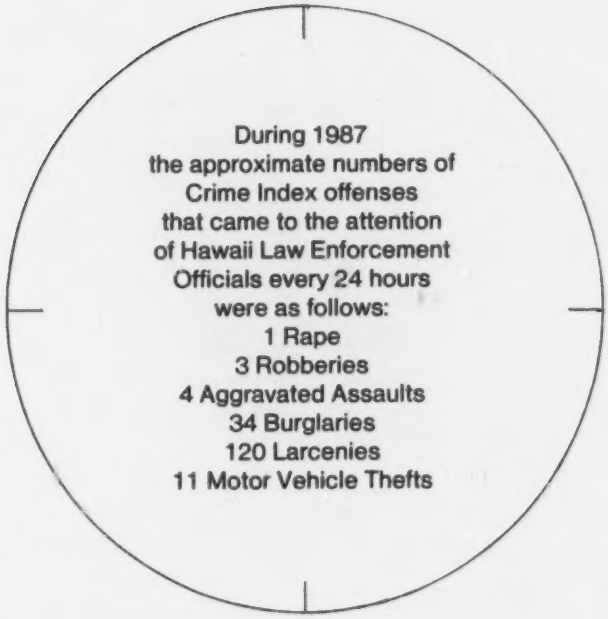
The fewest arsons, 6, were reported in the category of other mobile property while the highest number of arsons, 135, was reported in the category of motor vehicles. The lowest value of property lost per offense, however, was $1,000 per other residential arson while the highest value was $24,817 per single occupancy residential arson.

ARSON
NUMBER OF ACTUAL REPORTED OFFENSES
1987



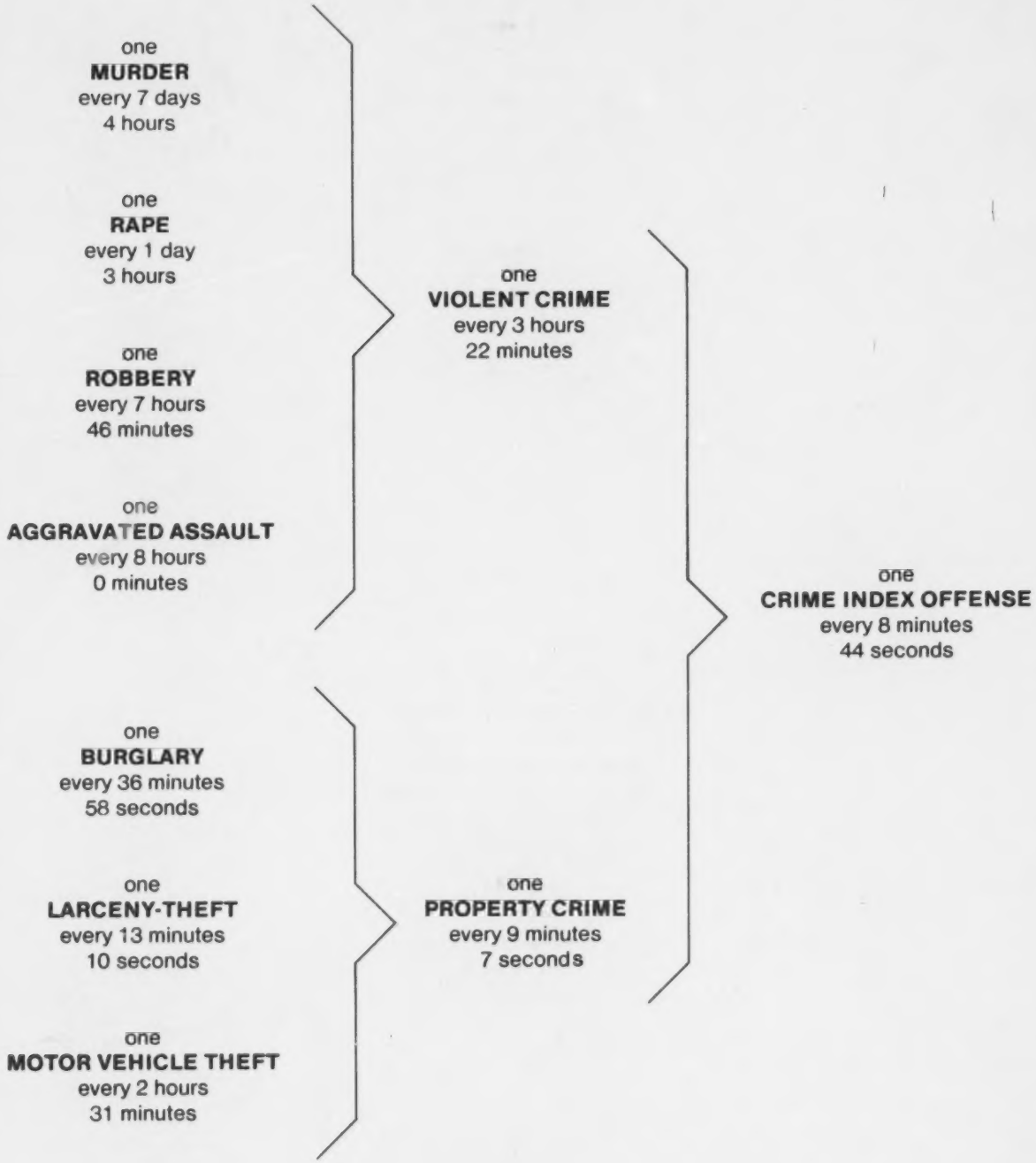
CRIME CLOCK



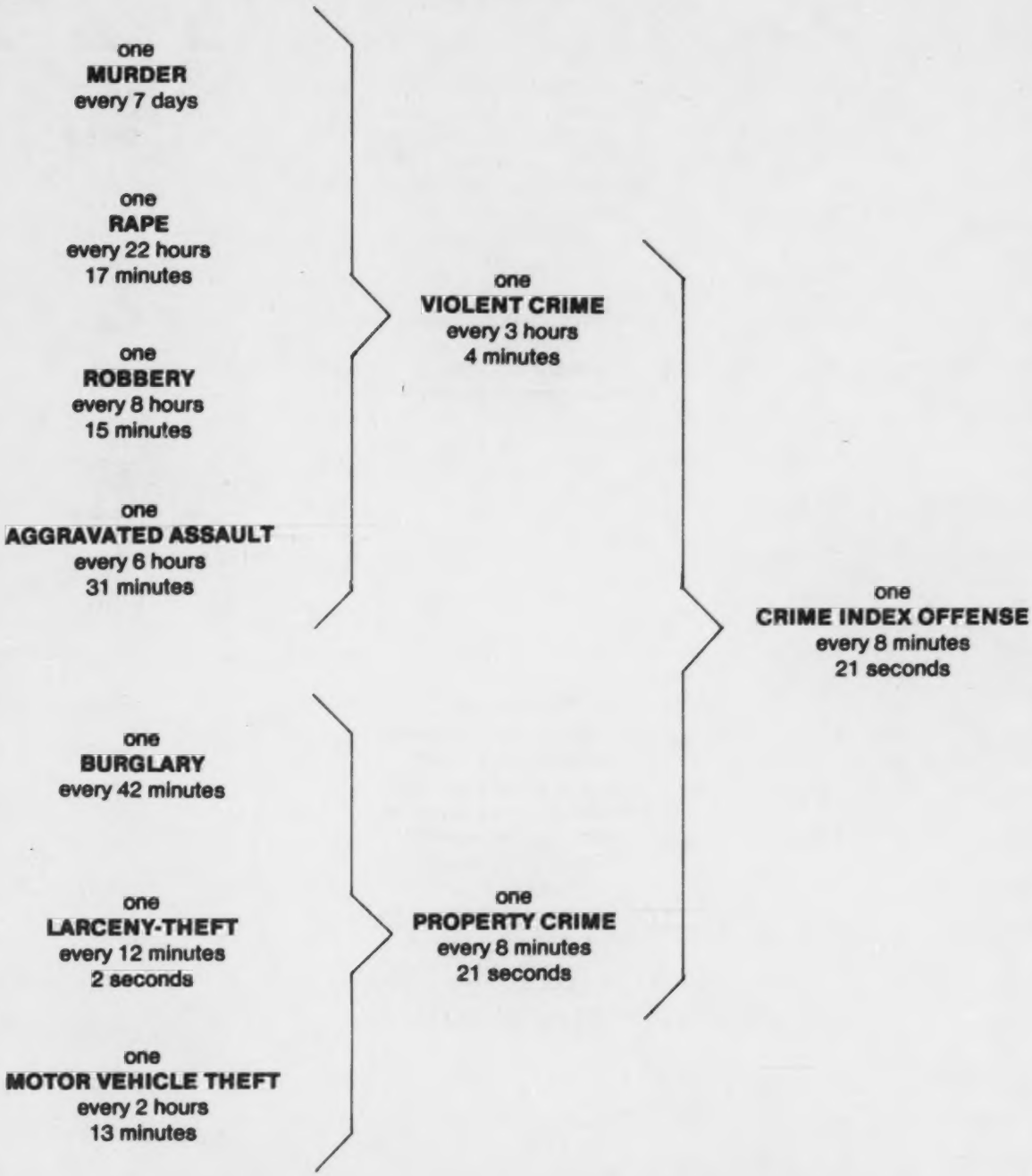


Note: In 1986, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days. In 1987, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days.

CRIME CLOCK
1986



CRIME CLOCK
1987



NOTE: The Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses, rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1986

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index		Violent Crime		Property Crime	
			Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	4,053,000	22	4,288.4	35	558.0	18	3,730.3	39
Alaska	534,000	50	6,245.9	12	570.4	17	5,675.5	11
Arizona	3,317,000	25	7,321.4	4	658.3	13	6,663.1	4
Arkansas	2,372,000	33	3,924.7	40	394.8	29	3,529.9	43
California	26,981,000	1	6,762.8	8	920.5	4	5,842.3	9
Colorado	3,267,000	27	7,031.9	6	523.6	22	6,508.3	6
Connecticut	3,189,000	28	4,828.8	25	425.8	27	4,403.0	26
Delaware	633,000	47	4,831.6	24	427.0	26	4,404.6	25
D.C.	626,000	48	8,339.3	1	1,505.3	1	6,834.0	2
Florida	11,675,000	5	8,228.4	2	1,036.5	2	7,191.9	1
Georgia	6,104,000	11	5,455.4	20	587.6	14	4,867.8	17
Hawaii	1,062,000	39	5,671.4	16	245.2	42	5,426.2	14
Idaho	1,003,000	41	4,207.0	36	222.5	44	3,984.4	33
Illinois	11,553,000	6	5,546.1	18	800.0	7	4,746.0	20
Indiana	5,504,000	14	3,854.8	43	307.7	34	3,547.1	42
Iowa	2,851,000	29	4,150.7	37	235.1	43	3,915.6	35
Kansas	2,461,000	32	4,822.6	26	368.8	30	4,453.8	24
Kentucky	3,728,000	23	3,092.2	48	334.4	33	2,757.8	47
Louisiana	4,501,000	18	6,078.0	13	758.2	8	5,319.8	15
Maine	1,174,000	38	3,461.2	44	147.0	48	3,314.2	44
Maryland	4,463,000	19	5,601.8	17	833.0	5	4,768.8	19
Massachusetts	5,832,000	12	4,723.3	27	556.9	19	4,166.5	28
Michigan	9,145,000	8	6,491.5	10	803.9	6	5,687.6	10
Minnesota	4,214,000	21	4,362.2	31	284.6	37	4,077.6	29
Mississippi	2,625,000	31	3,345.1	45	274.1	38	3,070.9	46
Missouri	5,066,000	15	4,654.0	28	578.6	15	4,075.5	30

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1986

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Total Crime Index Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rank	Property Crime Rate	Property Crime Rank
Montana	819,000	44	4,478.9	30	157.4	46	4,321.5	27
Nebraska	1,598,000	36	3,855.7	42	262.6	40	3,593.1	40
Nevada	963,000	43	6,289.7	11	718.9	10	5,570.8	13
New Hampshire	1,027,000	40	3,330.1	46	139.5	49	3,190.6	45
New Jersey	7,620,000	9	5,241.3	21	572.5	16	4,668.8	21
New Mexico	1,479,000	37	6,625.9	9	725.6	9	5,900.3	8
New York	17,772,000	2	5,767.7	15	985.9	3	4,781.8	18
North Carolina	6,331,000	10	4,331.8	34	475.9	23	3,856.0	36
North Dakota	679,000	46	2,605.4	50	51.3	51	2,554.2	50
Ohio	10,752,000	7	4,358.7	32	420.9	28	3,937.8	34
Oklahoma	3,305,000	26	6,014.1	14	436.4	25	5,577.7	12
Oregon	2,698,000	30	7,080.7	5	549.7	20	6,531.0	5
Pennsylvania	11,889,000	4	3,101.8	47	358.6	31	2,743.3	48
Rhode Island	975,000	42	4,902.5	23	335.5	32	4,567.0	22
South Carolina	3,378,000	24	5,137.4	22	674.6	11	4,462.8	23
South Dakota	708,000	45	2,716.0	49	124.7	50	2,591.2	49
Tennessee	4,803,000	16	4,534.2	29	539.6	21	3,994.6	32
Texas	16,682,000	3	7,408.1	3	658.9	12	6,749.2	3
Utah	1,665,000	35	5,478.4	19	266.7	39	5,211.7	16
Vermont	541,000	49	3,976.9	39	149.2	47	3,827.7	38
Virginia	5,787,000	13	3,859.8	41	306.0	35	3,553.8	41
Washington	4,463,000	19	6,879.7	7	437.0	24	6,442.6	7
West Virginia	1,919,000	34	2,316.7	51	164.5	45	2,152.2	51
Wisconsin	4,785,000	17	4,096.8	38	257.9	41	3,838.9	37
Wyoming	507,000	51	4,357.2	33	293.1	36	4,064.1	31

Includes District of Columbia.
Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

CLEARANCES

Crime Index offenses are cleared by either arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest if at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of several people may clear only one crime.

In order for an offense to be cleared by exceptional means, the law enforcement agency must:

1) know who the offender is and
2) know where the offender can be located but, by some means outside the control of the agency, cannot arrest him.

For example, offenses cleared by exceptional means include cases where the offender dies and when extradition is denied. A complete list is given in the UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.

CLEARANCES, 1987
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage*
OFFENSES:			
Murder	52	34	65.38
Forcible Rape	393	209	53.18
Robbery	1,061	311	29.31
Aggravated Assault	1,345	658	48.92
Burglary	12,515	1,342	10.72
Larceny-theft	43,678	8,684	19.88
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,964	677	17.08
COUNTIES:			
Honolulu	48,949	9,031	18.45
Hawaii	4,934	1,409	28.56
Maui	6,582	910	13.83
Kauai	2,543	565	22.22
TOTAL	63,008	11,915	18.91

*Note: In this table, Percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

The following section presents statistics on Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement officials. Tables 1 through 4 focus on the number of offenses. The remaining tables focus on the value of property stolen and recovered. Please note that, although arson is a Crime Index offense, data on arson are not included in this section.

Table 1
Hawaii Crime Index
1987

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change Over Previous Year
VIOLENT CRIMES	2,851	9.5	263.3	7.4
Murder	52	2.0	4.8	—
Forcible Rape	393	19.5	36.3	17.1
Robbery	1,061	-6.0	98.0	-7.8
Aggravated Assault	1,345	22.8	124.2	20.5
PROPERTY CRIMES	60,157	4.4	5,554.7	2.4
Burglary	12,515	-12.0	1,155.6	-13.7
Larceny-Theft	43,678	9.4	4,033.1	7.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,964	13.7	366.0	11.5
TOTAL	63,008	4.6	5,817.9	2.6

Table 2
Crime Index, United States and Hawaii
1986

Index Offenses	U.S. Total	Rate Per 100,000	% Change In Rate	Hawaii Total	Rate Per 100,000	% Change In Rate
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	1,488,144	617.3	11.0	2,604	245.2	11.8
Murder	20,613	8.6	8.9	51	4.8	17.1
Forcible Rape	90,434	37.5	2.2	329	31.0	5.4
Robbery	542,775	225.1	8.0	1,129	106.3	6.9
Aggravated Assault	834,322	346.1	14.3	1,095	103.1	19.2
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	11,722,700	4,862.6	4.6	57,626	5,426.2	8.9
Burglary	3,241,410	1,344.6	4.5	14,218	1,338.8	16.0
Larceny-Theft	7,257,153	3,010.3	3.8	39,922	3,759.1	6.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,224,137	507.8	9.9	3,486	328.1	16.1
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	13,210,844	5,479.9	5.2	60,230	5,671.4	9.1

Table 3A
Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County
1987

	State Total	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	1,083,000	832,614	113,979	89,205	47,202
Percent Distribution	100.0	76.9	10.5	8.2	4.4
Total Index Offenses	63,008	48,949	4,934	6,582	2,543
Percent Distribution	99.9	77.7	7.8	10.4	4.0
Violent Crimes	2,851	2,258	183	332	78
Murder	52	36	14	2	—
Forcible Rape	393	322	27	29	15
Robbery	1,061	985	28	36	12
Aggravated Assault	1,345	915	114	265	51
Property Crimes	60,157	46,691	4,751	6,250	2,465
Burglary	12,515	9,136	1,198	1,536	645
Larceny-Theft	43,678	34,239	3,360	4,391	1,688
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,964	3,316	193	323	132

Table 3B
Crime Rates by County (Resident Population)
1987

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	5,879.0	4.2	4,328.9	-11.8	7,378.5	4.1	5,387.5	0.3
Violent Crimes	271.2	7.5	160.6	-5.0	372.2	30.0	165.3	-26.3
Murder	4.3	-23.2	12.3	583.3	2.2	-8.3	—	—
Forcible Rape	38.7	32.1	23.7	-35.6	32.5	-5.0	31.8	-24.6
Robbery	118.3	-7.4	24.6	-27.6	40.4	14.4	25.4	14.4
Aggravated Assault	109.9	22.8	100.0	3.6	297.1	38.6	108.1	-31.5
Property Crimes	5,607.8	4.0	4,168.3	-12.0	7,006.3	3.0	5,222.2	1.4
Burglary	1,097.3	-15.4	1,051.1	-18.8	1,721.9	-5.3	1,366.5	4.1
Larceny-Theft	4,112.2	9.8	2,947.9	-8.9	4,922.4	5.9	3,576.1	-0.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	398.3	14.8	169.3	-18.5	362.1	7.5	279.7	15.5

Note: Rates are per 100,000 residents.

Table 3C
Crime Rates by County (Defacto Population)
1987

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	5,483.3	3.6	4,041.0	-9.2	5,377.5	7.4	4,128.3	3.3
Violent Crimes	252.9	6.9	149.9	-2.2	271.2	34.1	126.6	-24.1
Murder	4.0	-23.1	11.5	576.5	1.6	-5.9	0.0	—
Forcible Rape	36.1	31.3	22.1	-33.6	23.7	-1.7	24.4	-22.3
Robbery	110.3	-8.0	22.9	-25.6	29.4	17.6	19.5	18.2
Aggravated Assault	102.5	22.0	93.4	6.7	216.5	43.0	82.8	-29.5
Property Crimes	5,230.3	3.4	3,891.1	-9.4	5,106.2	6.3	4,001.6	4.5
Burglary	1,023.4	-15.9	981.2	-16.4	1,254.9	-2.3	1,047.1	7.2
Larceny-Theft	3,835.4	9.1	2,751.8	-6.2	3,587.4	9.3	2,740.3	3.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	371.5	14.0	158.1	-16.0	263.9	10.9	214.3	11.8

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population.

Table 4
Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month
State of Hawaii, 1987

Month	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
January	5	24	101	99	1,152	3,514	376
February	3	28	100	102	1,085	3,400	325
March	4	27	93	122	1,165	3,792	365
April	4	37	73	99	1,010	3,348	338
May	5	30	90	117	1,020	3,530	410
June	6	50	93	112	953	3,840	321
July	2	38	73	121	983	3,973	298
August	2	35	78	130	953	4,152	302
September	5	50	73	104	991	3,361	272
October	7	25	87	122	1,052	3,656	335
November	6	27	86	103	1,067	3,404	267
December	3	22	114	114	1,084	3,708	355
TOTAL	52	393	1,061	1,345	12,515	43,678	3,964

Table 5
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1987

	Value of Property Reported Stolen ($1,000)	Value of Stolen Property Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	45,293.5	13,110.0
City and County of Honolulu	36,153.1	10,522.7
Hawaii County	2,365.1	709.3
Maui County	4,873.5	1,469.3
Kauai County	1,901.8	408.7

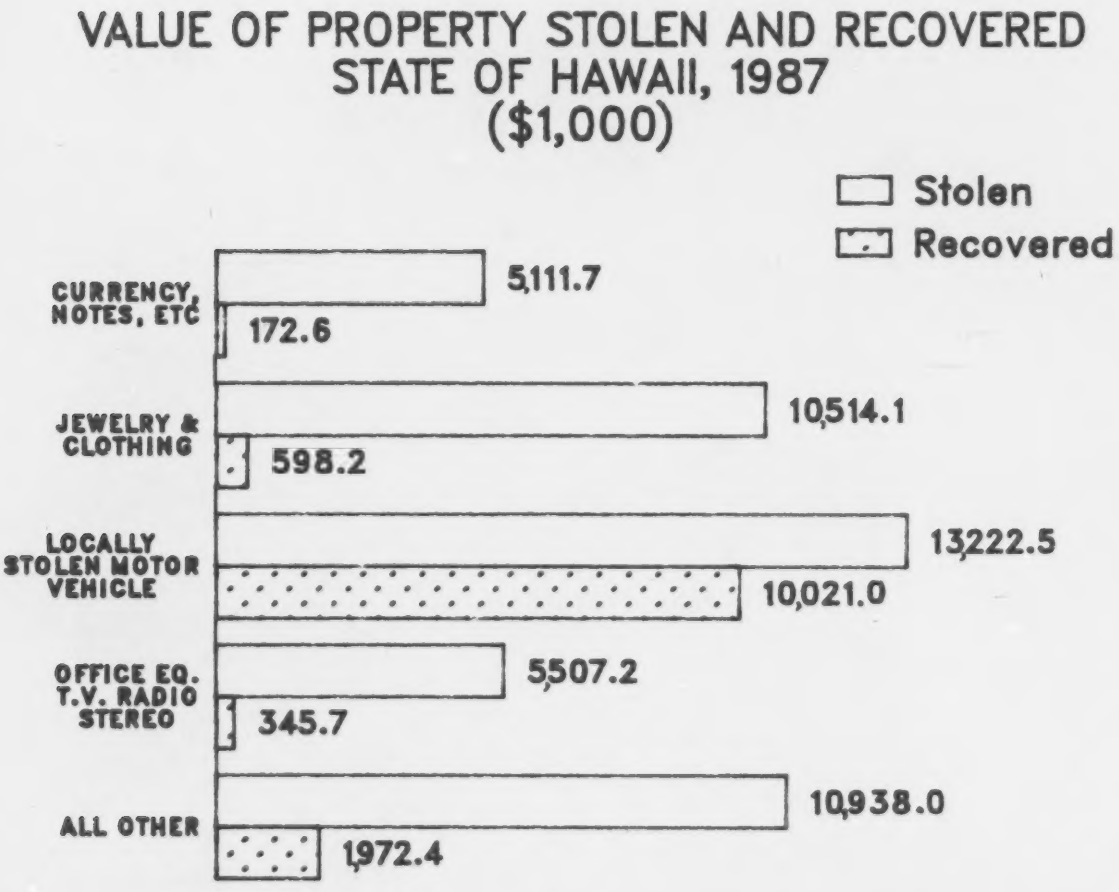


Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1987

Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)	
	Stolen	Recovered
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	5,111.7	172.6
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	9,239.1	457.6
(C) Clothing and Furs	1,275.1	140.7
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	13,222.5	10,021.0
(E) Office Equipment	458.6	139.9
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	5,048.6	205.8
(G) Firearms	191.8	20.8
(H) Household Goods	296.3	19.5
(I) Consumable Goods	287.8	53.0
(J) Livestock	62.7	5.5
(K) Miscellaneous	10,099.5	1,873.7
TOTAL	45,293.7	13,110.1

Table 7
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

		Number of Offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Murder		52	0.0
Forcible Rape		393	0.2
Robbery		1,061	1,356.1
Highway		350	657.6
Commercial House		125	199.9
Service Station		21	2.5
Convenience Store		55	7.9
Residence		69	39.6
Bank		66	155.2
Miscellaneous		375	293.4
Burglary		12,515	11,852.2
Residence:	Night	3,494	3,678.1
	Day	5,366	5,738.8
	Unknown	413	327.2
Non-Residence:	Night	1,696	1,361.0
	Day	1,295	594.9
	Unknown	251	152.1
Motor Vehicle Theft		3,964	12,611.2

Table 8
Value of Property Stolen – Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1987

	Number of Offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft	43,678	19,473.9
$200 and over	15,803	17,883.7
$50 to $200	10,592	1,281.0
Under $50	17,283	309.2
Nature of Larcenies	43,678	19,473.9
a. Pocket-Picking	323	105.8
b. Purse-Snatching	313	172.2
c. Shoplifting	7,275	572.7
d. From Motor Vehicles	10,676	4,977.9
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	8,056	2,203.3
f. Bicycles	2,420	708.6
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	7,188	5,063.3
h. From Coin Operated Machines	497	45.0
i. All Other	6,930	5,625.2

Table 9
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
1987

	Honolulu		Hawaii		Maui		Kauai	
	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Murder	36	–	14	–	2	–	–	–
Rape	322	0.2	27	–	29	–	15	–
Robbery	985	1,333.0	28	4.2	36	17.7	12	1.3
Highway	323	654.7	14	1.7	13	1.1	–	–
Commercial House	117	199.1	1	0.0	6	0.8	1	0.0
Service Station	18	2.1	2	0.5	1	0.0	–	–
Convenience Store	48	7.0	–	–	6	1.0	1	0.0
Residence	59	39.1	4	0.2	1	0.0	5	0.3
Bank	61	141.2	2	1.6	3	12.3	–	–
Miscellaneous	359	290.0	5	0.1	6	2.5	5	1.0
Burglary	9,136	9,259.2	1,198	856.7	1,536	1,243.9	645	492.4
Residence: Night	2,587	2,779.1	140	95.3	528	587.3	239	216.5
Day	4,334	4,885.0	326	271.2	485	435.6	221	147.0
Unknown	–	–	354	294.0	52	33.1	7	0.1
Non-Residence: Night	1,085	1,046.0	110	34.8	363	158.8	138	121.4
Day	1,130	549.2	34	12.4	94	26.4	37	6.9
Unknown	–	–	234	149.0	14	2.6	3	0.5
Larceny-Theft	34,239	15,627.3	3,360	955.6	4,391	2,010.9	1,688	880.2
$200 and over	12,471	14,343.9	937	844.6	1,781	1,865.9	614	829.3
$50 to $200	8,216	1,023.3	911	92.7	1,032	122.2	433	42.7
Under $50	13,552	260.1	1,512	18.3	1,578	22.7	641	8.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,316	9,933.5	193	548.6	323	1,601.1	132	528.0
GRAND TOTAL	48,034	36,153.1	4,820	2,365.1	6,317	4,873.5	2,492	1,901.8

ARREST STATISTICS

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations except traffic in the reporting jurisdictions is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex and race of these persons are recorded, and data are collected on juveniles and adults to compute arrest trends and volume.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is used to collect data on the number of arrestees and not on the number of persons charged. The same person may be arrested several times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction; each arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; however, only one arrest would be scored.

Race of persons arrested is presented using the State of Hawaii reporting format. National categories are White, Black, American Indian and Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For the State of Hawaii, the Asian and Pacific Islander category is divided into the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other.

The following tables present data on persons arrested in the state in 1987 by age, sex and race.

NOTE: Prior to using the following arrest statistics, please review the section on arrests on page 4.

Table 10
Population and Arrests, Distribution of Ethnic Stock
State of Hawaii, 1987

	Population[1]			Arrests	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Caucasian	318,770	33.0		19,328	35.3
Black	17,364	1.8		2,303	4.2
Indian (American)	2,655	0.3		72	0.1
Chinese	56,285	5.8		905	1.7
Japanese	239,748	24.9		3,704	6.8
Filipino	133,940	13.9		7,042	12.8
Samoan	14,073	1.5		2,501	4.6
Korean	17,962	1.9		742	1.4
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	115,500	12.0		13,275	24.2
Other	48,394	5.0		4,955	9.0
TOTAL	964,691	100.1		54,827	100.1

[1]Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of the Population.

Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1987

Age Categories	Hawaii Population[1]	Percent Distribution	Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution
14 and under	225,775	23.4	5,971	10.9
15-19	86,446	9.0	13,855	25.3
20-24	105,682	11.0	9,604	17.5
25-29	95,287	9.9	8,424	15.4
30-34	84,314	8.7	6,453	11.8
35-39	63,948	6.6	4,058	7.4
40-44	47,468	4.9	2,491	4.5
45-49	45,240	4.7	1,398	2.6
50-54	49,204	5.1	952	1.7
55-59	47,383	4.9	665	1.2
60-64	37,794	3.9	413	0.8
65+	76,150	7.9	543	1.0
TOTAL	964,691	100.0	54,827	100.1

[1]Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of the Population.

Table 12
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1987

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	706	462	698	1,387	486	125	65
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	35	61	106	291	97	34	21
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	12	17	43	141	37	22	8
Marijuana	23	41	58	138	59	12	13
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	0	2	4	10	1	0	0
Possession Subtotal	671	401	592	1,096	389	91	44
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	32	56	103	219	86	22	12
Marijuana	631	337	478	854	288	67	31
Synthetic Narcotics	2	2	2	5	4	0	1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	6	6	9	18	11	2	0

Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1987

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	1,661	220	5	39	272	383	950	47	67	305
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	279	43	1	3	39	52	153	10	17	48
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	98	23	1	2	21	19	69	5	10	32
Marijuana	169	20	0	1	17	31	78	5	7	16
Synthetic Narcotics	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	9	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Possession Subtotal	1,382	177	4	36	233	311	797	37	50	257
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	172	47	0	12	50	63	122	6	10	48
Marijuana	1,182	128	4	24	175	239	663	31	39	201
Synthetic Narcotics	5	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	4
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	23	2	0	0	7	5	11	0	0	4

Table 14
Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1987

MONTH	SEX	ARRESTS		
		PART I	PART II	TOTAL
January	M	439	2,206	2,645
	F	158	393	551
February	M	376	2,134	2,510
	F	158	346	504
March	M	428	2,393	2,821
	F	172	389	561
April	M	423	2,568	2,991
	F	130	394	524
May	M	405	2,591	2,996
	F	143	314	457
June	M	439	2,375	2,814
	F	161	400	561
July	M	403	2,372	2,775
	F	166	381	547
August	M	448	2,184	2,632
	F	131	356	487
September	M	404	2,191	2,595
	F	146	340	486
October	M	359	2,068	2,427
	F	148	373	521
November	M	406	2,105	2,511
	F	145	353	498
December	M	410	2,262	2,672
	F	189	411	600
TOTAL	M	4,940	27,449	32,389
	F	1,847	4,450	6,297

Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1987

		Hawaii State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	**1986**	37	31	2	1	3
	1987	61	49	11	1	–
Forcible Rape	**1986**	127	94	11	8	14
	1987	121	84	8	14	15
Robbery	**1986**	333	295	24	11	3
	1987	308	273	15	19	1
Aggravated Assault	**1986**	497	311	44	86	56
	1987	517	330	36	95	56
Burglary	**1986**	970	658	111	134	67
	1987	833	618	67	89	59
Larceny-Theft	**1986**	4,149	3,106	552	285	206
	1987	4,544	3,414	538	340	252
Motor Vehicle Theft	**1986**	369	283	25	33	28
	1987	356	269	24	49	14
TOTAL	**1986**	6,482	4,778	769	558	377
	1987	6,740	5,037	699	607	397

ADULT ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR A CRIME INDEX OFFENSE

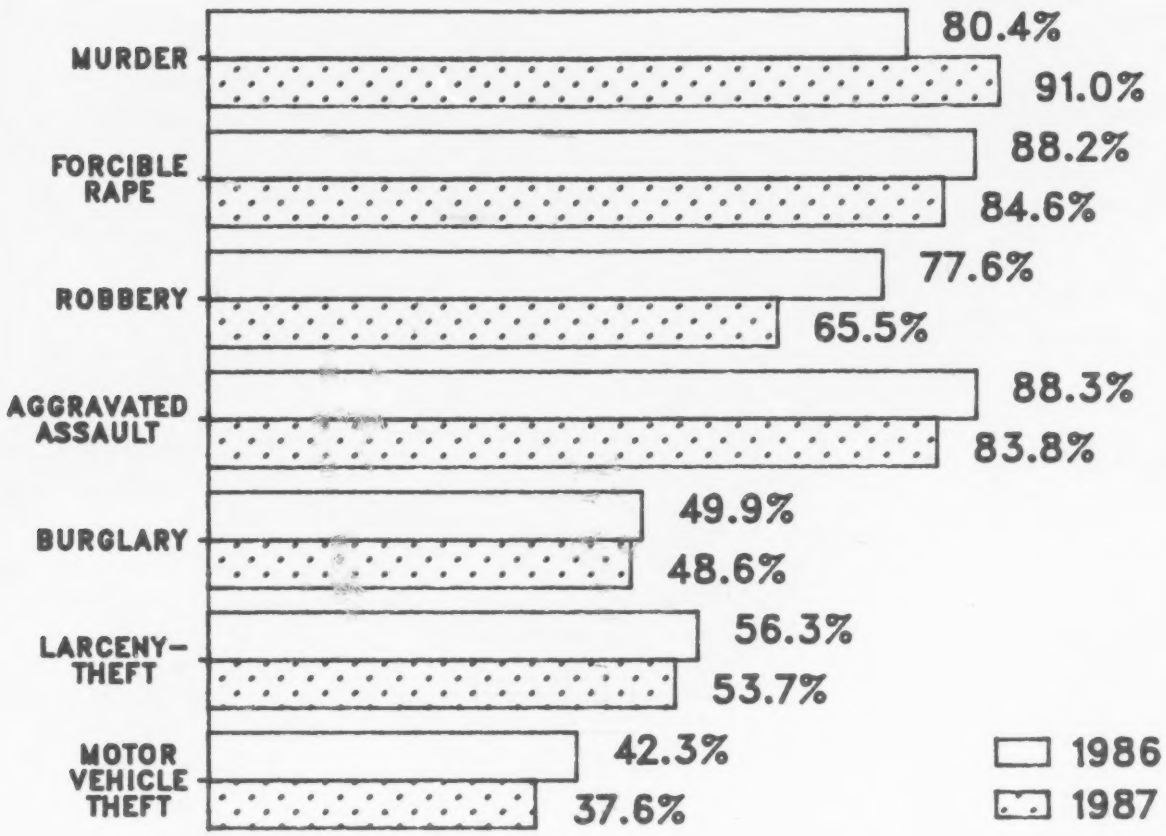


Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	6	6	5	5	5	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	2	–	3	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	6	3	4	4	5	6
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	28	16	18	14	12	17
	F	–	1	–	–	4	8
Aggravated Assault	M	32	20	27	25	20	23
	F	1	1	1	2	3	2
Burglary	M	132	117	58	59	32	50
	F	5	17	4	1	5	1
Larceny-Theft	M	292	200	156	147	128	134
	F	92	91	74	74	82	66
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	57	47	36	27	17	22
	F	4	5	5	2	2	1
Other Assault	M	81	103	104	101	85	126
	F	7	13	9	11	13	8
Arson	M	–	1	2	–	2	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	7	5	7	8	4	10
	F	1	8	6	5	5	3
Fraud	M	12	12	6	22	16	25
	F	1	8	7	4	8	3
Embezzlement	M	–	1	–	1	–	1
	F	–	–	–	1	3	1
Stolen Property	M	5	12	4	6	5	4
	F	–	–	3	–	2	2

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
4	11	4	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	57
–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	4	3	5	2	–	–	–	1	–	21
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
6	40	22	10	7	3	2	1	1	1	121
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	69	52	20	4	5	2	1	–	–	267
1	17	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	41
21	84	74	47	27	15	10	6	7	15	453
2	19	5	11	11	–	4	–	1	1	64
18	123	84	41	15	12	4	2	–	–	747
6	29	10	1	3	1	2	1	–	–	86
102	494	421	307	152	85	72	83	53	109	2,935
60	321	212	144	92	82	54	48	43	74	1,609
15	52	20	11	9	5	–	1	–	–	319
3	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	37
96	408	246	146	89	47	22	12	15	11	1,692
11	51	36	24	13	12	5	2	–	5	220
–	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	–	–	20
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
–	37	13	16	4	4	–	20	–	1	136
10	45	30	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	123
21	67	72	48	23	30	28	1	2	2	387
4	45	30	13	11	7	1	–	–	–	142
1	3	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	14
1	3	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	17
4	27	16	6	2	–	1	–	–	1	93
1	7	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	19

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Vandalism	M	44	36	47	47	42	35
	F	3	2	4	3	3	2
Weapons	M	29	30	21	27	22	27
	F	4	–	1	1	–	–
Prostitution	M	8	3	5	3	2	9
	F	5	11	16	15	28	25
Sex Offenses	M	3	8	4	5	5	5
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drug Abuse	M	119	161	130	132	153	145
	F	23	16	13	17	32	17
Gambling	M	5	7	9	7	4	9
	F	–	1	–	1	1	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	14	18	12	20	39	31
	F	1	1	1	1	5	5
Driving Under the Influence	M	86	133	177	288	253	254
	F	5	9	22	27	26	28
Liquor Laws	M	202	229	209	154	131	114
	F	34	28	20	12	8	8
Disorderly Conduct	M	26	35	36	59	47	58
	F	6	10	9	9	13	7
Vagrancy	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	345	435	550	559	513	583
	F	40	54	67	59	94	99
Suspicion	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	M	1,539	1,638	1,629	1,720	1,545	1,691
	F	232	276	262	245	337	286

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
35	121	97	40	27	7	4	1	4	3	590
7	18	8	4	6	4	1	–	–	–	65
18	77	58	49	23	16	7	5	1	12	422
–	8	6	5	2	–	3	–	–	–	30
3	18	9	1	3	3	1	5	3	–	76
29	78	39	17	9	3	–	–	–	–	275
10	36	33	19	10	9	9	6	2	8	172
–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
168	677	447	256	132	57	44	28	14	9	2,672
34	149	114	68	30	11	13	7	2	5	551
5	74	82	92	103	82	56	43	33	49	660
0	4	12	16	22	8	8	5	2	6	86
25	160	127	73	58	30	21	8	5	5	646
6	21	15	8	1	1	3	1	–	–	70
288	1,357	1,257	919	585	380	260	160	99	72	6,568
27	171	159	96	67	35	12	16	5	8	713
94	371	223	131	69	33	21	8	8	8	2,005
6	31	17	12	6	5	–	–	–	–	187
48	172	130	68	37	14	7	9	12	5	763
9	64	55	25	11	7	4	1	2	7	239
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
586	2,411	1,889	1,071	694	330	223	162	90	111	10,552
94	435	298	212	121	50	43	21	8	14	1,709
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,578	6,895	5,387	3,383	2,080	1,171	798	563	350	422	32,389
311	1,529	1,066	675	411	227	154	102	63	121	6,297

Table 17
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	6	6	4	4	5	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	1	–	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	5	3	3	2	3	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	23	14	17	13	10	15
	F	–	1	–	–	4	8
Aggravated Assault	M	19	14	16	16	12	17
	F	–	–	1	2	1	1
Burglary	M	120	97	43	41	21	34
	F	4	16	4	1	3	1
Larceny theft	M	240	160	115	111	98	99
	F	60	65	46	48	60	48
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	48	39	31	21	13	17
	F	4	3	2	2	2	1
Arson	M	–	1	2	–	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	461	334	232	208	166	186
	F	68	85	53	53	70	59

Table 17 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
3	8	3	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	10
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
4	27	14	8	5	1	2	1	1	1	84
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	63	46	16	2	3	2	1	–	–	233
–	17	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	40
15	45	50	29	18	8	9	5	5	13	291
2	11	4	7	6	–	3	–	1	–	39
12	80	62	25	9	9	2	1	–	–	556
5	13	8	1	3	0	2	1	–	–	62
83	377	334	223	113	63	56	67	42	69	2,250
47	231	155	104	65	60	50	36	32	57	1,164
7	39	14	7	3	2	–	1	–	–	242
3	7	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	27
–	1	4	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	16
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
132	642	528	313	154	88	75	77	49	83	3,728
57	281	176	118	77	60	55	37	33	58	1,340

Table 18
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	1	1	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	2	1	–	1	–	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	1	1	3	2	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	5	4	5	5	4	5
	F	1	–	–	–	1	–
Larceny-Theft	M	23	23	16	18	17	15
	F	17	11	7	16	12	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	3	3	1	1	1	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	33	32	24	29	25	29
	F	18	11	7	16	13	10

Table 18 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
1	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	14
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	8	5	4	2	2	1	1	–	1	33
–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
3	15	7	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	61
–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
8	48	39	42	21	16	6	8	6	26	332
7	27	23	21	11	8	3	10	6	17	206
1	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	86	59	54	32	19	7	9	6	27	485
8	32	24	22	12	9	3	10	6	17	218

Table 19
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	1	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	1	–	1	2	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	3	1	1	–	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	9	2	6	5	4	2
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	6	10	3	5	7	6
	F	–	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny-Theft	M	19	13	17	8	8	8
	F	13	3	14	7	8	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	5	5	3	3	3	2
	F	–	2	3	–	–	–
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	43	31	32	23	26	19
	F	14	6	17	7	8	2

Table 19 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	17	12	10	5	3	–	–	1	1	81
–	2	1	3	5	–	1	–	–	1	14
3	13	13	9	2	3	2	1	–	–	83
–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
10	39	32	31	11	4	4	3	3	5	215
3	25	13	14	10	8	1	2	2	–	125
7	5	3	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	40
–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	80	68	57	23	13	6	4	4	6	462
3	34	16	17	15	8	2	2	2	1	154

Table 20
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	4	3	4	1	2	3
	F	–	1	–	–	2	1
Burglary	M	1	6	7	8	–	5
	F	–	–	–	–	1	–
Larceny-Theft	M	10	4	8	10	5	12
	F	2	12	7	3	2	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	–	1	2	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	16	13	20	21	7	21
	F	2	13	7	3	5	7

Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1987

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	8	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	14	7	4	2	2	–	–	1	–	48
–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	15	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
1	30	16	11	7	2	6	5	2	9	138
3	38	21	5	6	6	–	–	3	–	114
–	3	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	71	29	22	12	7	6	5	3	9	265
4	52	21	6	6	6	–	–	3	–	135

Table 21
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	7	7	–	–	1	20	18	–	2	6
Manslaughter	8	1	–	–	2	5	3	1	–	4
Forcible Rape	44	12	–	2	6	18	21	1	8	9
Robbery	95	31	–	3	17	43	64	1	26	28
Aggravated Assault	156	15	–	7	23	107	107	3	41	58
Burglary	276	33	2	8	24	101	268	7	32	82
Larceny-Theft	1,954	192	5	150	358	509	817	60	157	342
Motor Vehicle Theft	101	20	1	3	13	46	133	3	11	25
Other Assaults	688	122	4	16	77	176	487	40	124	178
Arson	8	3	–	–	1	4	3	–	–	4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	104	11	–	1	38	21	64	1	2	17
Fraud	265	42	–	3	71	31	85	2	4	26
Embezzlement	12	–	–	–	7	8	3	–	–	1
Stolen Property	29	4	–	2	6	25	19	–	1	26
Vandalism	248	18	2	6	31	59	176	11	35	69
Weapons	163	25	–	5	35	127	54	4	12	27
Prostitution	189	66	1	4	6	20	34	2	8	21
Sex Offenses	74	13	–	5	5	18	34	2	4	21

Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,429	211	5	38	236	293	667	39	59	246
Gambling	38	1	–	23	130	451	52	15	1	35
Offenses Against Family & Children	194	66	–	19	28	121	159	13	30	86
Driving Under the Influence	3,326	235	5	133	943	686	1,014	171	214	554
Liquor Laws	940	90	4	22	156	259	439	16	101	165
Disorderly Conduct	409	66	3	13	40	70	246	26	45	84
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	4,895	719	39	231	667	1,398	2,618	147	506	1,041
Suspicion	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total	15,652	2,003	71	694	2,921	4,617	7,585	565	1,423	3,155

JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

Juvenile Arrests

This section presents data on juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests include cases where a young person is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile court for situations which would result in arrest if the offender were an adult. (Juveniles may also be arrested for running away or for curfew and loitering law violations.)

Police Disposition of Juveniles

Unlike arrested adults who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and their prior record, may be warned and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation agency, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

The table below presents police dispositions of juveniles by county and type. It should be noted that many dispositions were pending at the time of submission of the reports. This situation accounts for instances where the total number of arrests exceeds the total number of dispositions. At the same time, however, finalization of dispositions pending from previous months can cause the total number of dispositions to surpass the total number of arrests.

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
(Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases)

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Total Juvenile arrests	12,241	1,541	1,106	1,427	16,315
Handled within Dept. and released	4,473	95	124	150	4,842
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Dept.	5,773	1,446	979	1,029	9,227
Referred to Welfare Agency	88	0	1	52	141
Total dispositions	10,334	1,541	1,104	1,231	14,210

Table 22
Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1987

MONTH	SEX	ARRESTS		
		PART I	PART II	TOTAL
January	M	312	682	994
	F	111	341	452
February	M	420	649	1,069
	F	84	320	404
March	M	422	709	1,131
	F	130	361	491
April	M	382	708	1,090
	F	103	344	447
May	M	412	707	1,119
	F	90	419	509
June	M	354	417	771
	F	149	237	386
July	M	367	383	750
	F	124	180	304
August	M	328	398	726
	F	124	193	317
September	M	324	487	811
	F	89	238	327
October	M	345	693	1,038
	F	130	361	491
November	M	358	527	885
	F	120	291	411
December	M	282	509	791
	F	153	274	427
TOTAL	M	4,306	6,869	11,175
	F	1,407	3,559	4,966

Table 23
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1987

		Hawaii State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	**1986**	9	9	–	–	–
	1987	6	6	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	**1986**	17	15	2	–	–
	1987	22	21	1	–	–
Robbery	**1986**	96	90	2	4	–
	1987	162	148	1	6	7
Aggravated Assault	**1986**	68	43	5	12	6
	1987	100	75	–	16	9
Burglary	**1986**	973	584	165	124	100
	1987	882	651	95	66	70
Larceny-Theft	**1986**	3,224	2,517	358	166	183
	1987	3,911	3,168	339	232	172
Motor Vehicle Theft	**1986**	503	371	80	35	17
	1987	592	447	32	60	53
TOTAL	**1986**	4,888	3,629	612	341	306
	1987	5,675	4,516	468	380	311

JUVENILE ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR A CRIME INDEX OFFENSE

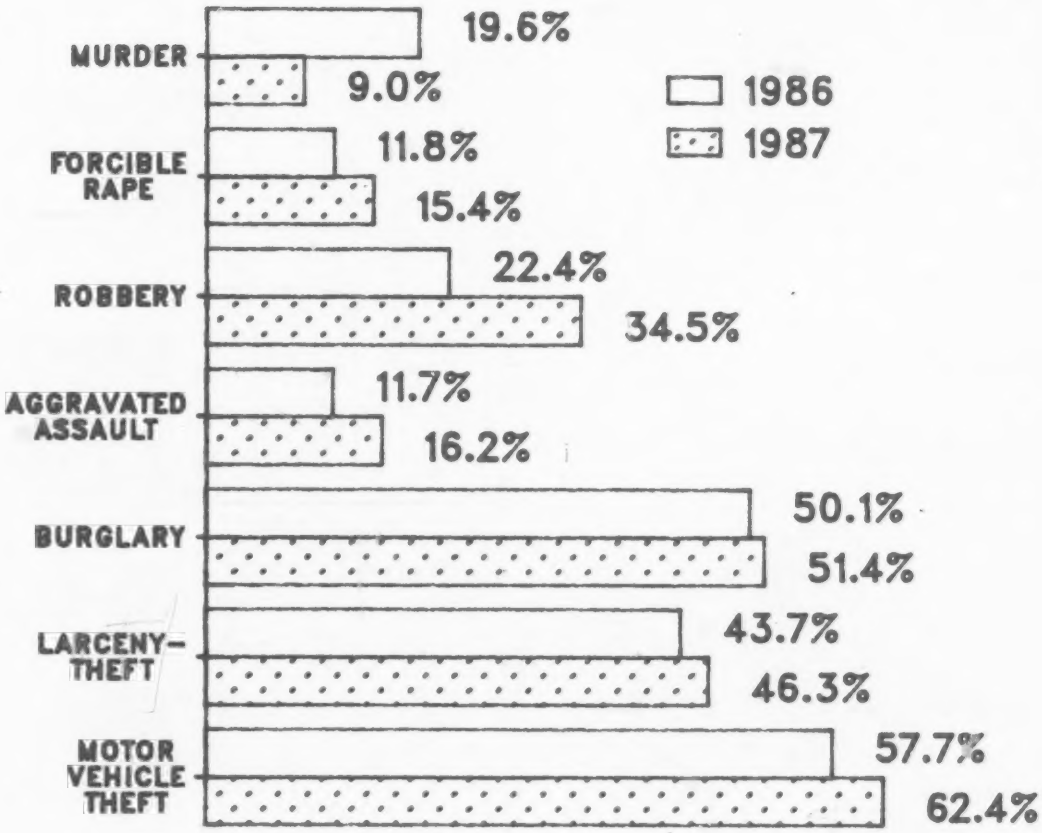


Table 24
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

Offense	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Forcible Rape	M	–	5	1	1	7	5	19
	F	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Robbery	M	–	17	31	27	46	23	144
	F	–	1	8	3	4	2	18
Aggravated Assault	M	1	5	13	9	34	25	87
	F	–	–	7	–	2	4	13
Burglary	M	24	64	261	144	166	157	816
	F	3	2	26	12	16	7	66
Larceny-Theft	M	127	441	805	396	501	428	2,698
	F	25	192	404	214	217	161	1,213
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	13	187	79	133	90	502
	F	–	1	22	27	23	17	90
Other Assault	M	6	73	162	138	193	182	754
	F	1	15	88	39	46	40	229
Arson	M	3	4	4	7	12	3	33
	F	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	–	–	–	1	5	–	6
	F	–	–	2	1	8	2	13
Fraud	M	–	1	3	2	5	9	20
	F	–	–	2	–	1	5	8
Embezzlement	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Stolen Property	M	–	5	13	9	10	9	46
	F	–	–	2	1	–	3	6
Vandalism	M	13	71	149	126	132	103	594
	F	–	10	23	22	11	9	75

Table 24 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapons	M	2	2	16	12	23	28	83
	F	–	–	2	3	1	2	8
Prostitution	M	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
	F	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Sex Offenses	M	3	15	19	12	11	5	65
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drug Abuse Violations	M	–	6	91	98	164	202	561
	F	–	5	50	34	30	26	145
Gambling	M	–	2	17	12	12	7	50
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	–	–	–	2	4	4	10
	F	–	–	2	–	2	–	4
Driving Under the Influence	M	–	–	2	5	18	40	65
	F	–	–	–	5	2	3	10
Liquor Laws	M	–	–	33	42	145	206	426
	F	–	1	25	39	34	54	153
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	3	8	14	21	26	73
	F	–	3	3	1	5	3	15
Vagrancy	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	17	130	517	490	768	659	2,581
	F	8	47	353	310	342	223	1,283
Suspicion	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	3	44	275	250	125	97	794
	F	–	22	150	126	49	30	377
Runaways	M	7	65	181	187	186	113	739
	F	3	45	452	298	271	158	1,227
TOTAL	M	207	966	2,790	2,063	2,724	2,425	11,175
	F	40	344	1,624	1,139	1,067	752	4,966

Table 25
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	5	1	1	6	5	18
	F	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Robbery	M	–	17	30	27	41	21	136
	F	–	1	5	1	3	2	12
Aggravated Assault	M	1	2	10	8	23	21	65
	F	–	–	5	–	2	3	10
Burglary	M	20	42	205	108	115	126	616
	F	2	2	10	8	8	5	35
Larceny-Theft	M	112	380	670	333	386	345	2,226
	F	15	156	320	174	158	119	942
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	8	147	50	108	66	379
	F	–	1	13	19	20	15	68
Arson	M	3	2	4	7	9	3	28
	F	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
TOTAL	M	136	456	1,067	534	691	590	3,474
	F	17	160	356	205	191	144	1,073

Table 26
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	1	11	23	13	19	14	81
	F	–	–	10	2	2	–	14
Larceny-Theft	M	8	32	58	25	40	38	201
	F	4	13	39	25	30	27	138
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	–	1	6	11	10	28
	F	–	–	2	1	–	1	4
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	9	43	83	44	71	62	312
	F	4	13	51	28	32	29	157

Table 27
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	3	2	1	–	6
Aggravated Assault	M	–	2	2	1	6	2	13
	F	–	–	2	–	–	1	3
Burglary	M	2	6	15	13	9	10	55
	F	1	–	4	2	3	1	11
Larceny-Theft	M	3	18	45	15	38	23	142
	F	3	14	31	12	20	10	90
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	2	21	15	7	5	50
	F	–	–	6	3	1	–	10
Arson	M	–	2	–	–	1	–	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	5	30	83	44	61	40	263
	F	4	14	46	19	25	12	120

Table 28
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1987

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	1	1	–	5	2	9
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	1	5	18	10	23	7	64
	F	–	–	2	–	3	1	6
Larceny-Theft	M	4	11	32	23	37	22	129
	F	3	9	14	3	9	5	43
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	3	18	8	7	9	45
	F	–	–	1	4	2	1	8
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	5	20	69	41	79	43	257
	F	3	9	17	7	14	7	57

Table 29
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	1	1	–	–	1	2	7	–	5	5
Robbery	17	5	–	1	2	20	45	1	59	12
Aggravated Assault	11	1	–	–	4	21	42	–	11	10
Burglary	159	9	–	3	24	91	396	5	101	94
Larceny-Theft	848	64	–	91	241	573	1,364	63	290	377
Motor Vehicle Theft	79	4	–	–	15	96	204	8	118	68
Other Assault	161	27	–	9	23	175	353	8	121	106
Arson	4	1	–	–	1	9	11	–	3	7
Forgery & Counterfeit	4	1	–	–	4	3	6	–	–	1
Fraud	11	1	–	–	1	7	4	–	1	3
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Stolen Property	6	1	–	–	2	13	12	3	7	8
Vandalism	113	8	–	28	59	91	221	4	46	99
Weapons	11	2	–	–	3	34	25	1	5	10
Prostitution	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Sex Offenses	12	6	–	2	3	9	23	–	5	5
Drug Abuse	232	9	–	1	36	70	283	8	8	59

Table 29 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1987

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	10	3	–	–	1	11	20	–	–	5
Offenses Against Family & Children	5	–	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	–
Driving Under the Influence	22	1	–	–	12	8	19	–	1	12
Liquor Laws	183	6	–	4	31	66	210	4	8	67
Disorderly Conduct	20	5	–	–	–	5	34	–	11	13
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	876	76	–	50	183	649	1,270	45	191	524
Suspicion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	310	4	–	13	57	264	370	11	35	107
Runaways	578	64	1	9	78	198	763	15	52	208
TOTAL	3,676	300	1	211	783	2,425	5,690	177	1,078	1,800

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS

Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults
All assaults other than aggravated are included in this category.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Included in this classification are all offenses dealing with or attempting to deal with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Vandalism
Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc.

All arrests including attempts are scored as vandalism.

7. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Included in this class are sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice.)
Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, etc.; adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; seduction; sodomy or crimes against nature; statutory rape (no force).

All attempts to commit any of the above.

10. Narcotic Drug Laws
Narcotic drug law arrests are made on the basis of the narcotics used. The following are subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

(1) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
(2) marijuana
(3) synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug

addiction (demerol, methadones)
(4) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

11. Gambling
All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests are furnished:
(1) bookmaking (horse and sport book)
(2) numbers and lottery
(3) all other

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children
Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children:
(1) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child
(2) neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
(3) nonpayment of alimony
All attempts to commit any of the above.

13. Driving Under the Influence
This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

14. Liquor Laws
With the exception of "drunkenness", liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Included are: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Drunkenness
Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense No. 13).
(1) drunkenness
(2) drunk and disorderly
(3) common or habitual drunkard
(4) intoxication

This class is omitted in Hawaii. There are no arrests made under this section. Chapter 737-1 of the Hawaii Revised Statute was repealed under Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1973.

16. Disorderly Conduct
All charges of committing a breach of the peace are placed in this class. Included are: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; prize fights; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; desecrating flag; refusing to assist an officer.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Vagrancy
Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. Included are: vagrancy; begging; loitering (persons 18 and over) vagabondage.

18. All Other Offenses
Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included elsewhere such as:
- admitting minors to improper places
- abduction and compelling to marry
- bigamy and polygamy
- blackmail and extortion
- bribery
- combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- contempt of court
- criminal anarchism
- criminal syndicalism
- discrimination; unfair competition
- kidnapping
- marriage within prohibited degrees

- offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.
- perjury and subordination of perjury
- possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- public nuisance
- riot and rout
- trespass
- unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospital, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- violation of quarantine

All offenses not otherwise classified and all attempts to commit any of the above.

19. Suspicion
While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits.

After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II Offense Classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

20. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)
All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

21. Runaway (Juveniles)
For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody, as defined by local statute. Arrests made by other jurisdictions of runaways are by the home jurisdiction. Not included are protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.